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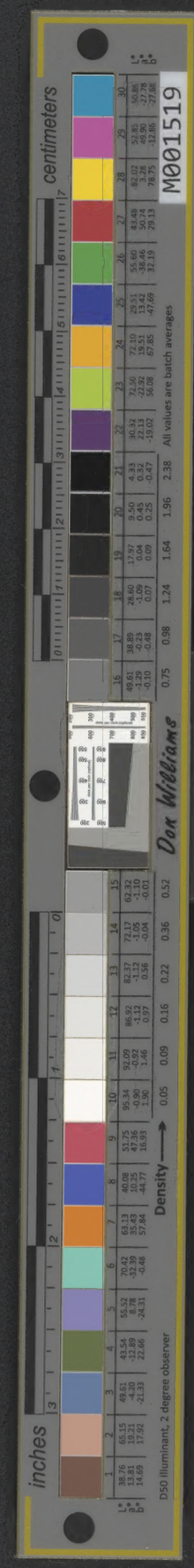


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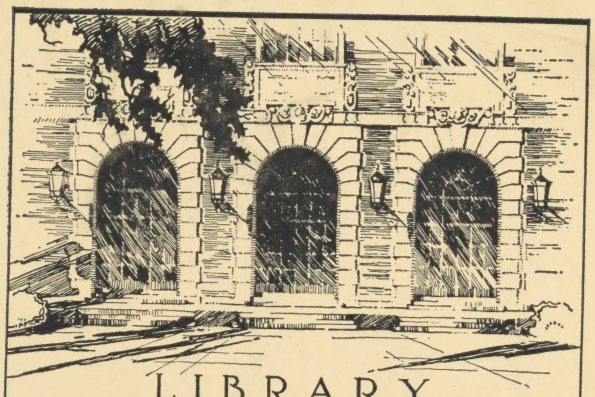

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# MAPS

## ILLUSTRATING EARLY DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

IN

# AMERICA

1502-1530

REPRODUCED BY PHOTOGRAPHY FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

EDWARD LUTHER STEVENSON, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN RUTGERS COLLEGE

TEXT AND KEY MAPS

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11 RIBERO 1529
12 VERRAZANO 1529

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

1906

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# FOREWORD.

The twelve manuscript maps reproduced in this series have been selected out of a large number in which the earliest attempts were made to sketch the newly discovered regions in the New World. They are twelve important maps. It would be claiming too much to call them the twelve most important. One original of each is known, and to each one special interest and historical value attaches. They can be said to represent the progress of discovery from 1492 or earlier, to 1530. In several instances the date is approximate, internal evidence being often insufficient to determine this question. With but one or two exceptions each is here issued for the first time complete and in the size of the original. Each is as faithful to the original as photographic art renders possible, not omitting the colors in the case of No. 10.

Great value attaches to early maps as historical sources, that is to the originals or to their nearest equivalent, photographic reproductions. In very many of the partial reproductions hitherto attempted there is but little value. Positive errors are all too common in the reproductions themselves and in the textual references to the same.

No attempt has been made to present an exhaustive study of the maps of the series. The text merely calls attention to a few of the details respecting each of the maps, which will be of value to those who wish to consult them. The key maps that accompany the text, though greatly reduced in size, show the general appearance of each map entire, and will indicate how properly to join the various parts.

To the several European library authorities who have so courteously permitted these reproductions, cordial thanks are here expressed.

This edition, though a very limited one, makes available in this country to students of the period of discovery some of the most valuable source materials.

It may be found complete in the following libraries: Harvard College Library, Boston Public Library, Forbes Library, John Carter Brown Library, Library of the American Geographical Society, New York Public Library, Library of the Hispanic Society of America, Cornell University Library, New Jersey Historical Society Library, Rutgers College Library, Princeton University Library, University of Pennsylvania Library, Peabody Institute Library of Baltimore, Library of Congress, Newberry Library of Chicago, Wisconsin Historical Society Library, Jamaica Institute Library of Kingston, Jamaica, and the State Library of California.

Rutgers College, 1906.

E. L. Stevenson.

History research Stevenson 3 II 15 direct 55000 #1-12 124 sheets

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No. 1, CANTINO.

This parchment map 220 by 105 cm. in size is preserved in the R. BIBLIOTECA ESTENSE of Modena, Italy. On the back of the map is the following inscription: "CARTA DA NAUEGAR PER LE ISOLE NOUAMTE TR— IN LE PARTE DE L'INDIA: SONO ALBERTO CANTINO AL S. DUCA HERCOLE."

If a letter, dated "ROMAE DIE 19 NOVEMBRIS 1502" and written by Cantino, who was an envoy of Duke Herculese of Ferarya at the Court of Portugal, refers to this particular map it was probably made in Portugal: "In truth the map cost me in Portugal, by contract, twelve gold ducats." It appears to be the work of an Italian copyist and is based largely upon Portuguese data. Its record of the latest geographical discoveries in the west, includes a reference to the third voyage of Columbus, to the Corte Real voyages, to the expedition of Cabral, and to that of Hojeda with whom Vespucci sailed in 1499. There is good reason for thinking it exhibits in part the cartographical work of Vespucci.

The map has had an eventful history, and its preservation is due to good fortune. The border has been cut away, and with this probably a portion of the northwest continental region. The land visited by the Corte Reals is called "Terra del Rey du portuguall."

No generic name is given to the northwest continent here represented. Concerning this part of the map there has been much discussion, but there does not exist good reason for thinking the map-maker attempted here to sketch a part of the Asiatic Continent. It is made to extend in north latitude from about 37° to near 56°. Here is doubtless a cartographical record of exploration along a part of the Atlantic coast of North America, which the written accounts of navigators of which we have knowledge do not contain. Twenty-two new names appear along this coast. Cuba, as in the Juan de la Cosa map of 1500, appears as an island and bears the name "Ilha yssabella."

Below the West Indian Archipelago we find the name Antilles first used: "Has antilhas del Rey de castella."

The South American coast line beginning in the vicinity of Margarita island extends to about 38° south latitude. Of the twenty-nine names along this coast but three appear on the Juan de la Cosa map. Across this southern continent, which is ornamented with an elaborate landscape, is written the legend: "Toda esta terrá he descoberta p mandado del Rey de

castella." A part of the extreme east coast of this region has been covered over with a small strip of parchment, apparently for the purpose of repairing the map. Here a few names are inserted which seem to have been added after the completion of the work and which differ in the character of the script from that found in other parts of the map, and here also a legend tells of the discovery of the coast by Cabral in 1500.

The Line of Demarcation, "Esta de omarco dantre castella y Portuguall," is conspicuously indicated passing through the eastern extremity of South America and to the west of the land discovered by the Corte Reals.

To the northeast of "Terra del Rey du portuguall" is a point of land, "A Parte de assia," apparently drawn as a peninsula of the Old World mainland. The connection here seems to have been cut away when the map was mutilated, since, in the Canerio map, almost identical in outline with the Cantino in this region, the connection appears. The legend inscribed near the coast tells of the land having been discovered by command of King Manuel of Portugal, that no landing was made by the discoverers, and that by reason of its peculiar mountainous appearance they thought it to be a promontory of Asia.

For a study of exploration and discovery in the east the map is also of great value. The coast nomenclature of Africa is exceedingly rich. India is no longer the India of the Ptolemy world maps. Its near approach to accuracy gives evidence that the coast line had been sketched by navigators with considerable care.

Next to the Juan de la Cosa map this one is the oldest known on which the New World is indicated. It appears, as has been said, to embrace the important features of a number of charts made by navigators who had recently visited the newly discovered lands.

The type to which it belongs exerted a far reaching influence on the early cartography of the New World, particularly that produced in Germany, which fact may be seen especially in the work of Waldseemüller and Schöner.

Considering the treatment to which the map has been subjected, it is well preserved, although the colors seem to have lost something of their brilliancy. It is reproduced in fifteen parts.

No. 2, MUNICH-PORTUGUESE.

This Portuguese parchment map, 103 by 111 cm. in size, is preserved in the K. B. ARMEE-BIBLIOTHEK of Munich, Germany.

It appears to be the work of an Italian draughtsman, and to be based in its main features upon Portuguese data. The fact that it omits altogether a continental area northwest of the Antilles suggests that it belongs in part to the earliest type of maps on which the New World is represented. Describing his first voyage Columbus wrote that he had "found many islands." It is therefore reasonable to assume that the first general maps of the western discoveries represented the new lands as a group of islands, perhaps as they appear on this map. Greenland does not appear by name, but to the northwest of England is the legend "insula de uresland," by which perhaps Frisland is meant.

"Terra Lauorador" is an island near the parallel of 60° north latitude with a trend from east to west. "Terra de Corte Reall" is made especially prominent, having an east coast line somewhat well defined but stretching off to westward in four parallel bands resembling the fingers of a hand. It is not probable that special importance attaches to this peculiar contour.

A striking feature of the map is its presentation of "Terra de Cuba" which appears as an island with a southeast to northwest trend extending from about the thirtieth to the fiftieth parallel of north latitude. But few of the neighboring islands are indicated and most of those which appear are without name. A legend to the east of Cuba reads: "Omnes iste insule ac Terra inuente fuerunt ab uno genuensi none Columbo et in istis insulis non sunt animalia alienis naturae preter serpentes, item inuenitur Aurum in multis locis omnes iste insule nominantur le Antilie."

The northern coast of South America is indicated from the region of Lake Maricaibo to a point near the mouth of the Amazon, where a considerable break in the coast line appears. But from "San Roche" the line is continuous to "Rio de Cananor," presenting the region visited by Vespucci in 1502. A legend to the east in the Atlantic calls this southern land "Terra Sanctae Crucis," a name which was given it by Cabral in 1500, and the name is

repeated in a notice explanatory in character written across the continent to the west of the Atlantic coast line, which reads "Ista terra qu inuenta fuit positum est nomen terra sce + quod in die sancte crucis inuenta est et in ea est maxima copia ligni bresilli etiam inuentur cassia grossa ut brachium homines Aues Papagagi magni ut falcones et sut rubri hoñes uero albi nullam lege hañtes se inuicem comedunt."

Asia beyond India is not represented. Africa is well drawn and in its coast nomenclature one can read the record of Portuguese explorations. In the eastern or Abyssinian section of the African continent the cartographer calls special attention to "Pretr Johan," who is here represented as seated upon his throne, and to the location of "Paradisvs Terrestris," which is placed near the samē region in Africa, being indicated by an elaborate sketch.

The map is not one well preserved but is one of the most interesting among those which represent the earliest discoveries in the New World. It is reproduced in six sheets.

No. 3, PILESTRINA.

Like the preceding, this parchment map is well preserved in the K. B. ARMEE-BIBLIOTHEK of Munich, Germany. It is 85 by 111 cm. in size, is unsigned and undated. Kunstmann, who reproduced a part of it in his well known atlas, thought it to be the work of one Pilestrina, a little known cartographer, and that name is here retained. It presents the region of the New World visited by the Corte Reals, "Terra Cortte Reall," and the coast of South America visited by Vespucci, but the Antilles and the continental region to the northwest of the same appearing on the Cantino map are omitted. An extensive land is sketched in the north as a peninsula of Europe which in contour appears to be Greenland but the coast names seem to indicate that Labrador is meant.

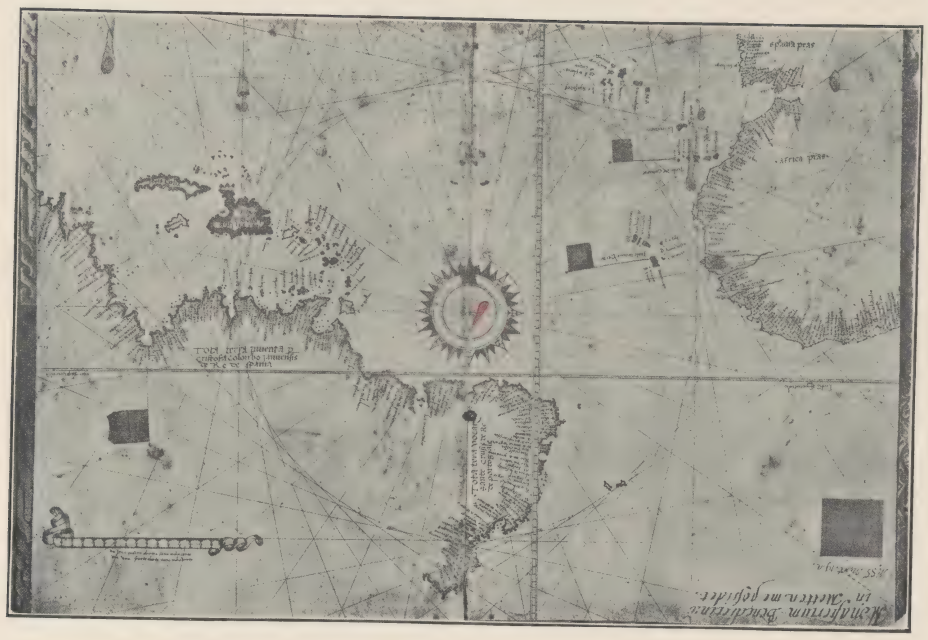
While evidently drawn with the special purpose of calling attention to Portuguese discoveries, Spanish discoveries being omitted, the language employed is partly Portuguese, partly Italian with occasional Spanish modifications. On the coast of Greenland and Newfoundland nine new names appear and on the coast of South America there are sixteen new names.

Through the map from north to south a line has been drawn, which, from its location apparently is intended to represent the Line of Demarcation since it cuts through the indicated coast of South America although it passes to the east of "Terra Cortte Reall." On this line the degrees of latitude are indicated beginning with the equator and extending to 67° north latitude. "Terra Cortte Reall" appears to be a part of the mainland of the continent. It is not easy to identify inlets, bays, or headlands in such a coast sketch as appears on this map.

That part of the Old World which the draughtsman has sketched has been well drawn.

His coast line of Africa terminates at "Rio do imfante" the point reached by Bartholomeu Diaz in his expedition of 1486-7, thus indicating an early date for the original used in its construction. The African coast nomenclature is exceedingly rich, indeed is unsurpassed in the number of names to be found on any other map of the century. For a study of Portuguese African exploration the map is therefore of great value.

There is scarcely a name on it that can not be easily read. It is here reproduced in four sheets.



No. 4, MAGGIOLO 1519.

This map is number five of an atlas of seven parchment maps preserved in the ROYAL LIBRARY of Munich, Germany. In size it is 34 by 50 cm. It belonged formerly to the convent of Metten, as a legend in one of the corners indicates, and it came into the possession of the Royal Library when that monastery was closed. While this particular map is unsigned and undated, number three of the atlas bears the legend " Vesconte de Maiollo civis Janue composuy hanc cartam in Janua de anno Domini 1519." It exhibits the Atlantic coast of the New World from Honduras to Uruguay, but scarcely with the accuracy of detail one might expect to find on a chart of that date. This fact together with certain features in the coast nomenclature suggests an early origin for a part of the material used in its compilation,

Kohl thinks it was based upon Spanish official information laid before the junta of pilots which met in 1515. It can be said of Maiollo that he was a careful workman, using in general the original draughts of navigators in the preparation of his maps.

The map is remarkable for its presentation of the many small islands of the Antilles, most of which are named, though the names are not always correctly placed. There is scarcely an omission in the Leeward islands. Haiti in comparison with its neighboring island Cuba is entirely too large. To it three names have been given, "Spagnola," "Isabella," " Antilia isola."

In its coast nomenclature it is the richest known to date, there being about one hundred and eighty names, many of which here appear for the first time. In the Venezuela region appears the legend " Tota terra inventa p Cristofa Colonbo Januensis de Re de spania," and across the eastern extremity of Brazil the legend "Tota tera vocat Sante Crusis de Re de portogale."

Longitude is not indicated but latitude is conspicuously given on a scale-like meridian from 31° south to 44° north. But a small part of Spain is indicated, " Spania Pars," and a section of the African coast, " Africa Pars," with an extensive nomenclature.

The map is here reproduced in one sheet.

No. 5, MUNICH-PORTUGUESE 1519.

The original of this map is preserved in the 'K. B. HOF UND STAATSBIBLIOTHEK of Munich, Germany. In size it is 63 by 125 cm. The injury to the parchment in the lower left hand corner apparently removed no essential part of the map. It is well preserved in outline, color, legend, and general nomenclature. Neither date nor name of draughtsman appears on the map. Kohl suggests that it may be based upon an official chart, the result of the conference between Spanish and Portuguese representatives in 1515, for the purpose of correcting the charts of the day. A reproduction of the western part, in size of the original, appears in Kunstmann's atlas and the map therefore has often been referred to as Kunstmann No. IV. The name Munich-Portuguese is here given as preferable since it is in a measure descriptive.

It is the oldest known map on which attention is called to the discovery of Vasco Nunez de Balboa. "MAR VISTO PELOS CASTELHANOS" is a legend appearing to the west of the newly discovered coast. As in the Salviati map there is indicated near this west coast an exploring party in an open boat. The map is one of the oldest known on which the Line of Demarcation is taken as the prime meridian.

The American coast line on the east is not continuous though no break is indicated between Yucatan and the La Plata. The peninsular character of Yucatan is here indicated, which fact is especially noteworthy at so early a date. In both the New and the Old World, legends of considerable length appear. The regions of the New World to which names have been given are "Bacalnas," "Do Lavrador" in the northeast. Florida or the country to the north of it is called "TERRA BIMINI," a name sometimes given to an island lying to the east of the Florida coast.

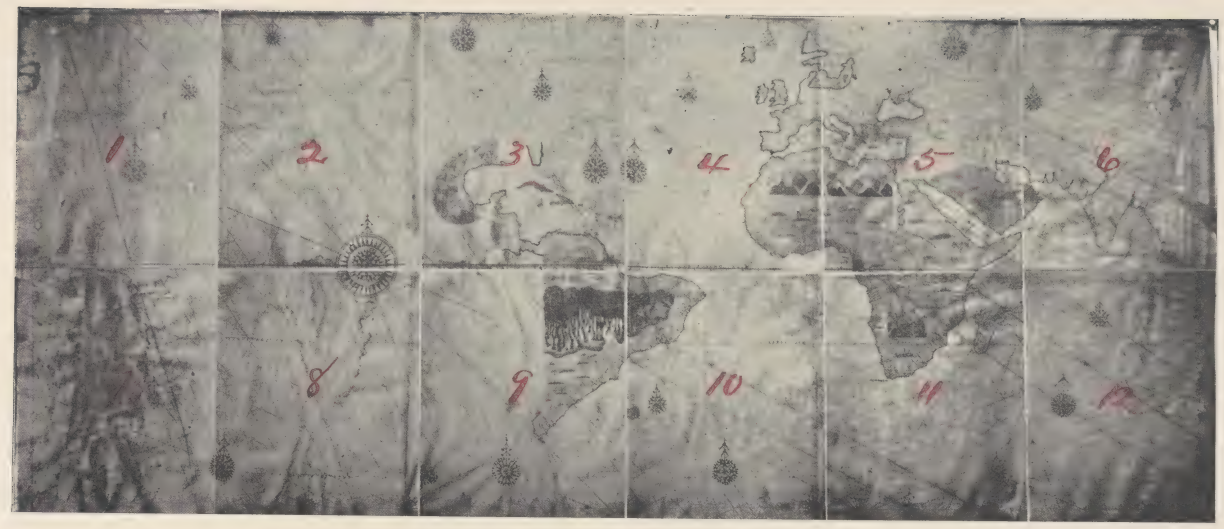
The West India islands receive the common designation "ANTILHAS DE CASTELA," and South America bears the name "BRASILL," Far to the southwest in the Pacific appears the legend "MUNDUS NOVUS."

Because of the long and peculiar list of names, many of which are of Spanish origin, Harrisse concludes that a portion of the map is a remnant of an extremely old chart, perhaps of one made by Columbus, but after it had passed through various Portuguese maps.

For African and East Indian discoveries the map is likewise of great value. Legends are

numerous, and many of them of considerable length. The chart is highly ornamented with ships, tents of barbarian kings, flags, mountains, in all of which work skill of a high order is indicated.

The map is here reproduced in six sheets.




No. 6, TURIN-SPANISH.

This Spanish parchment map 201 by 100 cm. in size, unsigned and undated, is preserved in the ROYAL LIBRARY of Turin, Italy. It employs the Spanish and in part the Portuguese language in its nomenclature, though laying special emphasis upon Spanish discoveries which were generally known at the time the map was drawn.

It contains information acquired in the Spanish expedition of 1522 but wants the additional knowledge acquired in 1524; Harrisse therefore concludes that its date is about 1523.

It is one of the most valuable of early cartographical documents; in its nomenclature it is the richest known of the century. More than three hundred names appear in the New World. Attention has been called to the near approach to accuracy in the spelling of the coast names, which fact is thought to indicate a close relationship to charts drawn by navigators who explored the coasts.

It omits altogether the region of the north visited by the Corte Reals and the Cabots. As much of the coast of Florida is given as was visited by Ponce de Leon, indicating in this a knowledge of that explorer's visits. To that peninsula is given the name "Isla Florida," which is a name by no means common in early charts. No coast names are here given. From "Rio del Espirito Santo," where the north coast line of the Gulf of Mexico begins there is an unbroken coast to a point near six degrees up the west coast of South America, or as it appears, to that point whence Magellan set sail for his cruise across the Pacific. Here we read "Tierra de dezembre," which appears to be the latest discovery indicated, and which probably records information brought back to Spain by Sebastian del Cano in September, 1522.

The city of Mexico has the conspicuous circular form given to it in many of the early maps after the conquest of Cortes. There is indeed a very remarkable resemblance between the map of the Gulf of Mexico and of the city of Mexico appearing in the Cortes letter printed in 1524, and the sketch of that region appearing on this map. Rivers, indentations, and coast names are almost identical. Cuba is of the Sevillan type, and most of the islands of the Antilles are represented with attached names. The west or Pacific coast is represented only in part. Although not identical in outline, about as much is indicated as appears on No. 5 and on No. 7 of this series. To no part of South America has a generic name been given, but the draughtsman has sketched in this continent an elaborate forest in which the parrot is conspicuous, as in the Cantino and the Canerio maps. The attention given to detail in sketching

the coast line of South America seems to indicate a very extensive knowledge of that coast. The record of the various explorations to date in that region is here very full. Degrees of latitude and longitude are indicated on the map, each single degree of the former being given to 80° both north and south.

In the north Atlantic only "Islandia" is indicated. The contour of the extreme northwest of Europe resembles closely that to be found in the Donis maps and the Waldseemüller map of 1507. Coast nomenclature for the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and for Africa is very extensive, but in the far east the names are few. Considerable skill is displayed in the sketching of the compass roses, and the map is covered with rather an unusual number of loxodrome lines. It is here reproduced in twelve sheets.

No. 7, SALVIATI.

This manuscript map of the world, drawn on parchment 209 by 93 cm. in size, is preserved in the BIBLIOTECA MEDICEO-LAURENZIANA of Florence, Italy. It is neither signed nor dated. The nomenclature is in the Spanish language, the legends are in Latin.

It contains many names given in the Turin-Spanish map which are not to be found in the Weimar-Spanish map. Harrisse therefore concludes that its date is about 1525. Uzielli gives the date as 1527. That which is true concerning very many of the early undated maps is true of this map; it does not in itself contain sufficient evidence to fix beyond question the date when it was drawn. Twice on the map appears the coat of armes of the Salviati, doubtless indicating that it once belonged to a member of that family, perhaps to Cardinal Geovanni Salviati, who was Papal Nuncio in Spain from 1525 to 1530, at which time it may have come into his possession. The name Salviati, therefore, is here given to the map. It was later added to the valuable collection of maps now belonging to the Laurentian library.

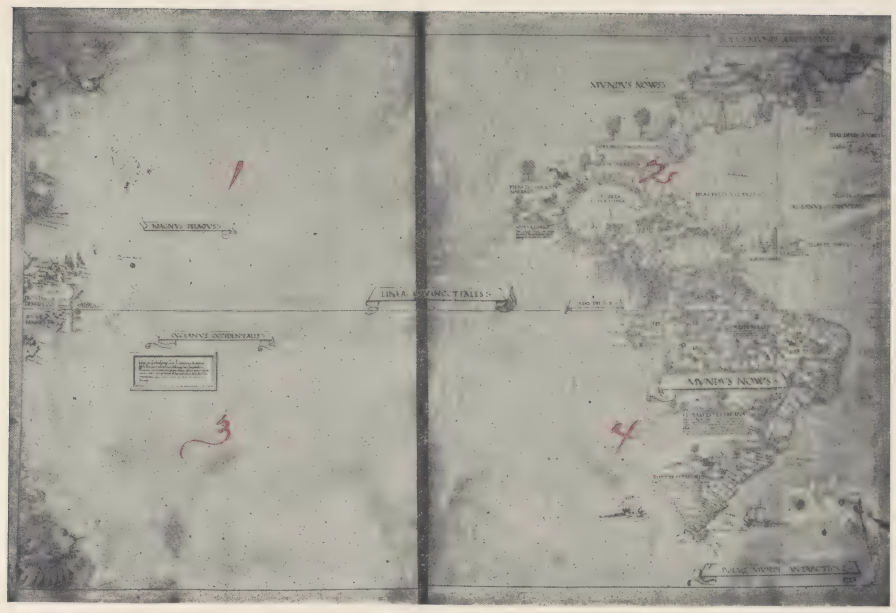
The Atlantic coast line of America is continuous from Labrador to the Strait of Magellan. Of the west coast of America but a small section is sketched, extending from the southern part of Mexico to Panama. Off this coast the cartographer has indicated an exploring party in an open boat, as is done in No. 5 of this series. Like the maps of the Savillan type, its coast line north of Florida has a rapid and erroneous trend eastward. This is a striking feature of most of the early Spanish maps of the New World. The coast nomenclature in both the New and the Old World is very full, and to most of the islands indicated in the West as in the East Indies, names are given.

Of the names given to the large territorial areas we read in North America "Tierra del Labrador." a region apparently separated from the mainland, "La florida," and in Mexico "Tenvstitam" very conspicuous as if to call especial attention to the recent conquest of Cortes. To South America is given the name "Tierra Firme." The sea washing the west coast is called "Mar del Sur." Yucatan is given the insular character so common in early Spanish maps, but to it no special name is here given. On the extreme left of the map "China" and the "Malvcos" are sketched.

In the Pacific as in the Indian Ocean, a ship is drawn, over which appears the legend "Hec ratis e qvinq est totvm qve circvit orbem," with the Spanish flag at the mast-head and the

imperial armes on the main sail. The compass roses, the loxodrome lines, and the scale usually sketched on some part of these early maps find place on this map. Degrees of latitude are indicated from 77° north to 77° south on a meridian but a short distance to the east of "Linea de Repartumento Entre castilla y portugal."

The border of the map is artistically executed; the lettering and line work weli done; the color, which is remarkably well preserved, is in accord with a well conceived color scheme. There is, however, considerable crudeness in the sketching of the animals, the forests and the mountains. Castles are scattered promiscuously over the Old World section, as if to indicate the location of cities, yet names of cities are almost wholly wanting. The map is here reproduced in twenty-four sheets.



No. 8, WOLFENBÜTTEL-SPANISH.

This Spanish map of the Savillan type is preserved in the HERZOG. BIBLIOTHEK of Wolfenbüttel, Germany.

It is composed of two large parchment sheets, the one 70 by 83 cm. in size, including the New World, the other 58 by 83 cm. including a part of China and the East Indies. The black band appearing on the left of sheets 2 and 4 in the reproduction is not that of an original border, but of a metal strip, which has been attached to prevent the creasing of the parchment. Such a metal strip binds the border on the right of the sheets here reproduced as 1 and 3. The map is in color and in a good state of preservation; most of the names appearing can be easily read. It bears a close resemblance to Numbers 9 and 11 of this series in its nomenclature and coast outline, but the variation is sufficiently marked to warrant the statement that it is not the work of the draughtsman who constructed either of those maps. Such variations in coast names may be noted as "S. Juan," "C. de Spera," "R. Jordam" for "S. Jua;" "C. del Espera;" "R. Jordan" in the Ribero. The greatest variation in names may be noted along the coast of Venezuela. In this map the names are more numerous than in either Number 9 or 11. An interesting feature in this region is the elaborate sketch of Lake Maricaibo. This is one of the earliest cartographical representations of that body of water. Legends are numerous, as in the Ribero maps, though differing somewhat in particulars. The trees, birds and other animals closely resemble those in the Ribero of the Propaganda.

The following prominent regional names appear: "Tiera del Labrador," "Tiera nveva de los bacallaos," "Tiera de Estevam Gomez," "Tiera del licenciado Aillom," "Tiera de Garay," "Tiera de Panfilo de Narvaes," "Nveva Espana," "Castilia del Oro," "Perv Provincia," "Rio de Maranom," "El Brasil." "El Gram Rio de Parana," "Tiera de Patagones." Mundus Novus" is conspicuously written across both North and South America. The Labrador legend is of considerable interest: "Tiera del Labrador. La qual fue descubierta por los Yngleses de la uila de bristol e por q el q dio el lauiso della era labrador de las islas de los acares le quido este nobre." Here is a definite explanation of the origin of the name Labrador which is probably exact. The remaining seven descriptive legends appearing in the New World

differ but slightly from the corresponding legends in the Ribero maps. The Amazon River is here sketched as in the Weimar-Spanish map, but the La Plata appears as in the Ribero.

The Pacific coast of South America terminates as in the Ribero with "Po y provincia de la cibdad de Cinchax" in the Peruvian region, but the coast of Central America terminates at "R. Ciego," whereas in the Ribero it extends about five degrees further northwest, with seven additional names. This would seem to indicate an earlier date for the Wolfenbüttel map.

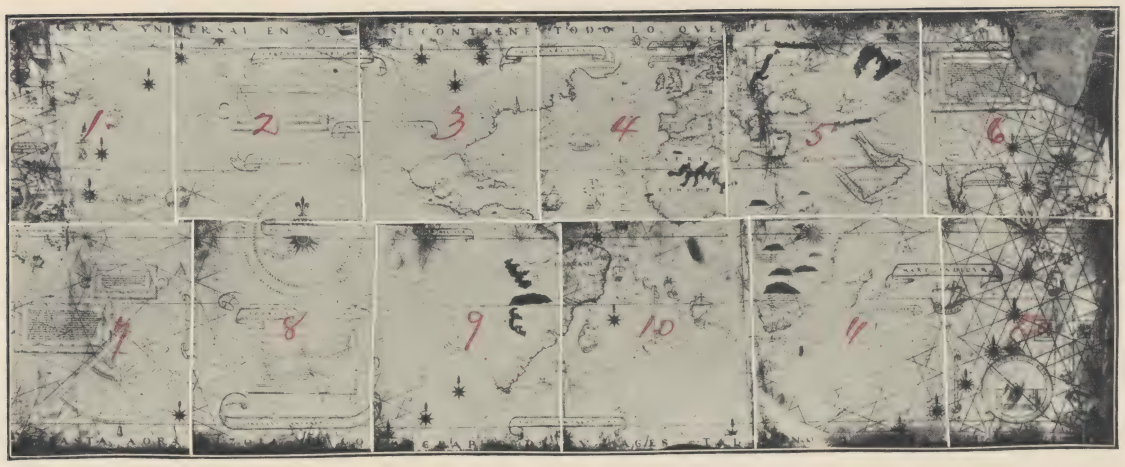
The Gulf of Mexico is here indicated as "Golfo de la Nveva Espana." The island groups in the Atlantic are named as "Islas de los Lucayos," "Islas de Caribes," "Islas de Cabo Verde," "Islas de las Canereas," "Islas de los Acores."

The Atlantic coast line of North America appears to have been drawn with great care. A feature of particular interest is the appearance of a large island "Y. de S. Julian" in what seems to be the southern entrance to the Gulf of St. Laurence. To the west of this island we read "tierra de los bretones."

On the western section of the map there appears especially prominent the names "La China," "Provincia de Maluco," "Gilolo," and "Sinus Magn." The double tracing of the coast line of Gilolo and of some of its neighboring islands to the west is of interest as showing an effort on the part of the map maker to conserve Spain's interest in that region.

The map is without the compass roses, the loxodrome lines, and the astronomical ornamentations of the Ribero maps. Neither latitude nor longitude is indicated. The lines which appear in the Ribero maps as the Line of Demarcation and the meridian on which latitude is indicated appear on this map but are without designation. The omissions above referred to suggest that the map had not been completed and that perhaps an Old World section was never a part of the map, while the appearance of but two wind heads seems to argue that the map-maker had designed a world map.

The entire map is here reproduced for the first time, and in four sections.



No. 9, WEIMAR-SPANISH.

This parchment map of the world, 216 by 86 cm. in size, is preserved in the GROSHERZOCLICHE BIBLIOTHEK of Weimar, Germany. It has been attributed to Ferdinand Columbus, to Garcia de Torino, to Ribero. There are, however, not sufficient data on the map to determine this point definitely. It bears the following inscription conspicuously written across the top and the bottom; "Carta vniversal en que se contiene todo lo que del mvnde se a descubi(erto) fasta aora, hizola vn Cosmographo de Sv Magestad Anno, M. D. XX. VII. en Sevilla." Kohl notes that it is founded upon data supplied by the Casa de Contratacion, and that it was probably drawn prior to June 17, 1527, which statement he bases upon a legend to the northwest of "La Florida:" "Tierra que aora va apoblar Panfilo de Narvaes," (Land which Pamfilo de Narvaez is about to colonize). On that date Narvaez sailed for the New World.

It seems probable that the map was constructed for the Emperor Charles V, and that it was taken by him to Rome. There are points of close resemblance between this map and some of those constructed by Agnese, suggesting the possibility that it may have served him as a pattern map. It appears that the map was carried to Nürnberg about 1530, and that it found a place here in the library of Erasmus Ebner, and later in the city library founded by him. In 1811 this map and its companion, No. 11 of this series, were acquired by Grand Duke Karl August, and by him deposited in the Grand Ducal Library of Weimar.

Like the Ribero and the Wolfenbüttel map, it omits the names and places which belong to fable and tradition with but one or two exceptions, and gives record of actual discovery and exploration.

Along the Atlantic coast of the United States the names are few, as are the names given to larger areas, such as we find on the Ribero map. "Tiera del Labrador," "Los Bacallaos," and "La Florida" are conspicuous, and in small script we read "tierra de los britones," "tierra del licenciado ayllon," and the legend given above refering to Narvaez. Further south appears "Nova Spana," near it in small script "mexico," and in South America "Castila del Oro," and "El Brazil."

"Iucatan" appears as an island. Cuba is accurately located. Haiti bears the name "Spanola." Smaller islands of the West Indies are numerous and most of those represented are named. While in its general coast contour it resembles the Ribero map, there are many differences of detail. The Ribero map exhibits a continuous coast from the eastern extremity of "Tiera del Labrador" southward, but we find on this map an indicated break between

"Tiera del Labrador" and "Los Bacallaos," and likewise a break between the last named region and "tierra de los bretones." Such breaks in the coast seem to indicate a fair knowledge of the actual geography of that region. The indicated course of certain rivers, as of that flowing into a large bay in the region of the Bay of Fundy, the Amazon River and the La Plata River is a feature of interest on a map of a date so early. It is not probable that we have here the record of exploring parties who sailed far into the interior of the country, but the draughtsman clearly did not believe every wide inlet to be the entrance to a strait leading to a western sea. In the script, as in the spelling of certain names, the map does not agree with the Ribero. It bears a closer resemblance in many points to the Wolfenbüttel map, although containing a less extensive nomenclature. But a small part of the Pacific coast of America is drawn, extending from a point on the southern coast of Mexico "Sierra de go goncalez de uila" to Darien "g. de s. migel." Near one hundred and forty new names appear on the map.

The Old World is well drawn, and the coast names are very numerous. For the regions here indicated it is likewise a document of great value. In the East Indian region the representation is almost identical with that of the Wolfenbüttel and the Ribero maps.

Degrees of latitude and longitude are indicated on the map, the former from 70° north to 70° south. The Line of Demarcation is drawn and the flags of the two countries interested are placed each on its proper side of the line.

The map is in colors, is well preserved save in the upper right hand corner where a section has been torn away. It is here reproduced in twelve parts.

No. 10, MAGGIOLO.

A parchment map of the world, preserved in the BIBLIOTECA AMBROSIANA, Milan, Italy. It is in two sheets, the one 82 by 60 cm., the other 93 by 60 cm., in size. Although the parts are not so drawn as to admit a perfect adjustment, they are clearly but the two parts of one map.

It bears the inscription "Vesconte de Maiollo conposuy hanc cartam in Janua anno dny, 1527, die XX Decenbris." Although a hasty examination of the date suggests the reading 1587, it does not call for the trained eye of the paleographer to detect in the original as we now find it, a forgery. Until Desimoni, a few years since, called attention to the altered date, the reading 1587 had been accepted. Vesconte de Maiollo held a place of first importance among the cartographers of his day. The errors in his maps do not indicate a careless workman nor an indifference to records, although his sources do not appear in all instances to have been the most reliable to date. For the corresponding regions indicated in his map of 1519, No. 4 of this series, and his map of 1527 there is little variation in outline and legend, though a marked difference in nomenclature.

This map exhibits certain very striking features, notably the Pacific coast of the Western Continent. For South America it is continuous but is "Terra incognita." To the northward of "Stretto dubitoso" (an historically interesting record), this coast extends in wide sweep almost parallel to the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, approaching the Atlantic seaboard in the region of the Carolinas. In this feature it resembles the Verrazano map.

Clearly other originals have here been used than those which enter into Portuguese and Spanish maps of prior date. "Our theory is," says Harrisse, "that the present map of Maggiolo represents closely a prototype, still unknown, on which were inscribed Verrazanian data,"

In North America we find the regional names "Lavoradore," "Corte-Reale," notably "Francesca" in which country the French flag is particularly conspicuous, "Tera Florida," "Terra de Iuchatan de Spania."

Along the Atlantic coast, which has the erroneous and rapid trend eastward so characteristic of early Spanish maps, numerous French names appear, most of which are repeated in the Verrazano map. "Saminito" (S. Miniato). "Caregi," "Norman Villa," "Anguileme," "S. de germano," Valla Vnbrosa," "anaflor," "diepa." "Cuba and Haiti are each without a name, though names are given to many of the islands of the West Indies. The outline of South America resembles that of the Turin-Spanish map with the exception that Maggiolo has the hypothetical western coast. Only the explorers Corte Real, Columbus and Magellan, are especially referred

to on this map, yet it seems evident that it was designed to call special attention to recent French exploration, that is, the exploration of Verrazano. While Maggiolo magnifies French discovery, neither Francis I nor the kings of later date based a claim to territory in the New World on the results of Verrazano's voyage, although the French flag would indicate that this enterprise was under royal patronage and was not a private venture.

The Old World has been well drawn, but omits the eastern coast of Asia. The Molucca or Spice Islands are conspicuous. The map is highly ornamented with buildings indicating the location of important cities, or of those supposed to be important; the rulers of little known regions appear in state; flags are numerous indicating the respective claims of those nations participating in the recent discoveries. Compass roses and loxodrome lines are numerous, and ships sail the seas over routes now well known.

This reproduction in the colors of the original is a genuine work of art. In the history of map reproduction it is not too much to say of it that it has never been surpassed.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Archer M. Huntington it is added to this series. It is reproduced in four sheets.

No. 11, RIBERO.

This is a parchment world map, and is preserved in the GROSHERZOGLICHE BIBLIOTHEK of Weimar, Germany. In size it is 217 by 89 cm. It bears the following legend extending across the top and bottom of the map; which legend includes both the name of the draughtsman and the date when drawn: "Carta Uniuersalis en que Se contiene todo lo que del mundo Se ha descubierto fasta agora: Hizola Diego Ribero Cosmographo de su magestad: Ano de 1529. La qual Se deuide en dos partes conforme a la Capitulacio que hizieiron los catholicos Reyes de espana, y El Rey don Juan de portugal e la Uilla de tordesillas: Ano de 1494."

It probably is not a copy of an official pattern map but like the Weimar-Spanish, No. 9 of this series, is doubtless based upon information to be found in the records of the Casa de Contratacion. It apparently was drawn for the purpose of exhibiting to those interested in the geography of the world the present status of geographic knowledge, as a part of the legend above states.

But little of the life of Ribero is known. Gomara and Herrara consider him to have been one of the most distinguished cosmographers of the day, and his work gives testimony of his skill.

He was with Cabot and Gomez, a member of the famous junta meeting in Badajos in 1524 and took part in the deliberations as an expert cartographer, or cosmographer, a term more commonly used in his day. It is probable that he participated in the construction of the new map drawn immediately after the treaty of Saragosa in April, 1529, which capitulation adjusted the difficulties between Spain and Portugal relative to the Molucca islands. His death occurred prior to 1533.

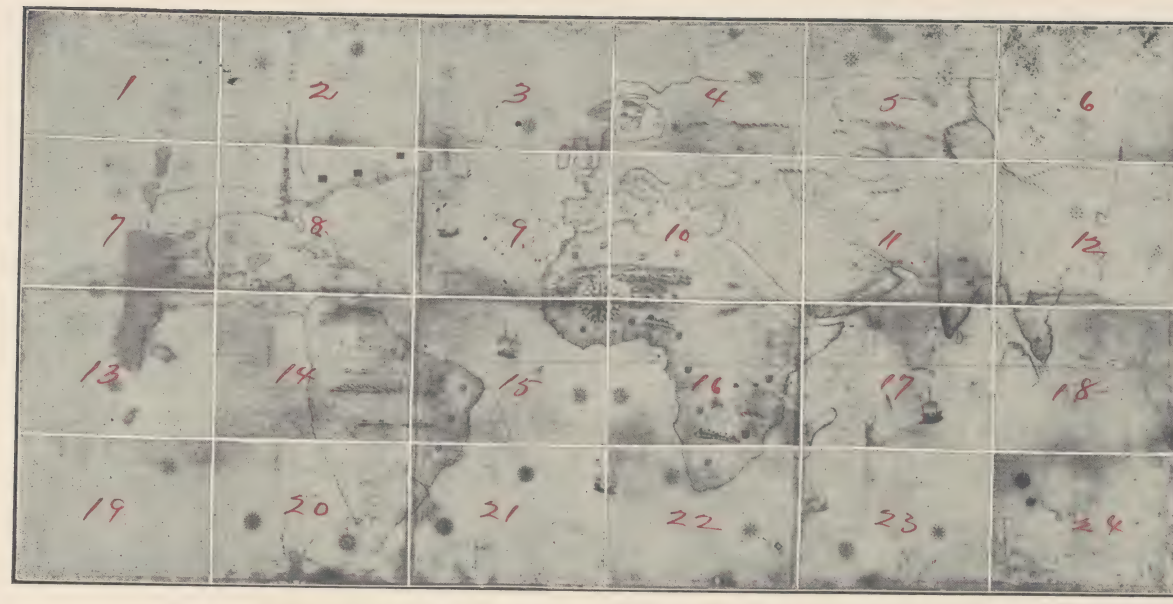
A number of regional names appear on the map as "Tiera del Labrador," "Tiera de Esteva Gomez," "Tiera de Ayllon," "Tiera de Garay," "Nveva Espana," "Gvatamala," "Castilla del Oro," "Perv," "Tiera del Brasil," "Tiera de Patagones," "Tiera de Ferna de Magallaes."

To most of these regional names a descriptive legend of historical interest is added. There is nothing here worth obtaining says the Labrador legend. No gold has been found in the country of Gomez, nor is there hope of finding gold in the country of Garay such as may be found in New Spain, because it is too far away from the tropics. New Spain is so called be-

cause it contains many things to be found in Spain, and particular mention is made of the shipment of wheat to the Port of Seville, and of the existence in quantity, of native gold. In Golden Castille the Germans have their territory. From the country of Brazil large quantities of Brazil wood are shipped, and the belief is expressed that gold and silver can be found in the interior of the La Plata region.

The map appears to have been drawn with more care for details than was the Weimar-Spanish map. It records discoveries made between 1527 and 1529, notably along the northwest coast of South America during which period the Spaniards had been engaged in Peruvian conqests. The Florida coast line is notably different from that of the Weimar-Spanish, and there is a considerable variation in the region of Yucatan. Not less than eighty new names appear in the New World section, notably "c. Traffalgar," "Tierra de gigantes," "c. do jo de lixboa," "Salinas de la cibdad de tunbrez."

The Old World has been well drawn. Here names and legends seem to have been inserted with the same attention to detail and accuracy that we find in the case of western discoveries. As in the Weimar-Spanish map degrees of latitude and longitude are indicated, the Line of Demarcation serving in each map as the Prime Meridian. The degrees of latitude are indicated on a line corresponding more nearly to the old prime meridian passing through the Cape Verde Islands. Trade routes are indicated by well drawn sailing vessels. Mathematical and astronomical figures have been sketched with great care and are an added feature in the ornamentation of the map, as was customary in the construction of marine charts. It is covered over with a network of loxodrome lines, with numerous radiating centers, some of which centers are excellent specimens of the draughtsman's art. The map is in colors, is well preserved and is here reproduced in twelve parts.




No. 12, VERRAZANO.

This parchment map of the world, 260 by 130 cm. in size, is preserved in the MUSEO BORGIANA of the COLLEGIO DE PROPAGANDA FIDE, Rome. It bears the inscription (sheet 2) "Hieronemvs de Verrazano faciebat," but it is undated. Its date, however, can be determined by the legend appearing in "Nova Gallia:" "Verrazana siue Gallia nova quale discopri 5 anni fa giovanni di Verrazano fiorantino per ordine et commandameto del Chrystianissimo Re di francia." It is known that Verrazano made his voyage to the New World in 1524. Harrisse and others have shown conclusively that Hieronemus was the brother of Giovanni and that it is probable the map, for the region visited, is largely based upon data brought back by the explorer.

But little is known of the history of the map. Hakluyt referring to the north-east coast of America in his dedication of 1582, observes that "Master John Verrazanus which had been thrise on that coast in an olde excellent mappe, which he gave to King Henry the eight, and is yet in the custody of Master Locke, doth so lay it out as it is to be seene in the mappe annexed to the end of this book, being made according to Verrazanus plat."

Not with complete satisfaction has the attempt been made to prove that the Hakluyt reference relates to this particular chart, and that we have in his statement the first reference to it.

It appears that it came into the possession of Cardinal Stephano Borgia (Cardinal from 1789 to 1804), and was kept in the Museum of his Velletre Palace, that some years after his death it was transferred to the Propaganda in accordance with his bequest. The first positive notice of it is contained in a letter written by the Cardinal to De Muir, dated January 31, 1795. It was first briefly described by Mons. Thomassy in his Nolvelles Annales des Voyages, 1852, since which time references to it are numerous.

It proceeds from a type akin to that employed by Maggiolo in the construction of his chart of 1427, and differs greatly from the maps of the Sevillan type. Ninety-eight names appear on the Atlantic coast north of Florida, but eight of which are among the forty-eight names to be found on the Ribero map in the corresponding region, and thirty-three of these are new names. Among these names we find "Dieppa," "San germano," "Angolemme," "Tolon villa," "Liusa," "vendomo," "oranbega."

From "Terra Laboratoris" or about seventy-seven degrees north latitude the Atlantic coast line is continuous to the Strait of Magellan. The Pacific coast of the New World is continuous from the southern extremity of South America to a point near sixty degrees north, but it is designated as "Terra incognita," It exhibits the same sweep of coast, west and north, which we find in the Maggiolo map, but at the point where the western coast approaches nearest the Atlantic has been inscribed a legend stating that from this oriental sea a western sea is seen, and that there are six miles of land between one and the other. This western sea on certain later maps is called the Sea of Verrazano.

Among the regional names we find "Terra Laboratoris," "Nova Gallia sive Ivcatanet," "Terra Florida," "Hispania," "Galatia Provincia." Across Venezuela is written "Terra America." For Brazil "Terra Sancte Crucis" and "Verzino." It is not clear what is meant by the words "Iucatanet," and "Verzino."

The Old World is well drawn for the regions known to date, but here as in the New World his map is not of the Spanish type. Latitude is marked on a meridian passing to the west of Africa from 60° south to 90° north. To the left of this meridian, at the top of the map a scale has been drawn with a legend telling that there are ten leagues from point to point, each of four miles.

The map is covered with the loxodrome lines radiating from elaborately drawn centers. Flags are numerous along the coasts, and particularly conspicuous are those of Portugal, Spain and France.

The map is framed, and as a consequence of exposure to strong light is much faded. It is here reproduced in twenty-four parts.

OAK ST. HOSP

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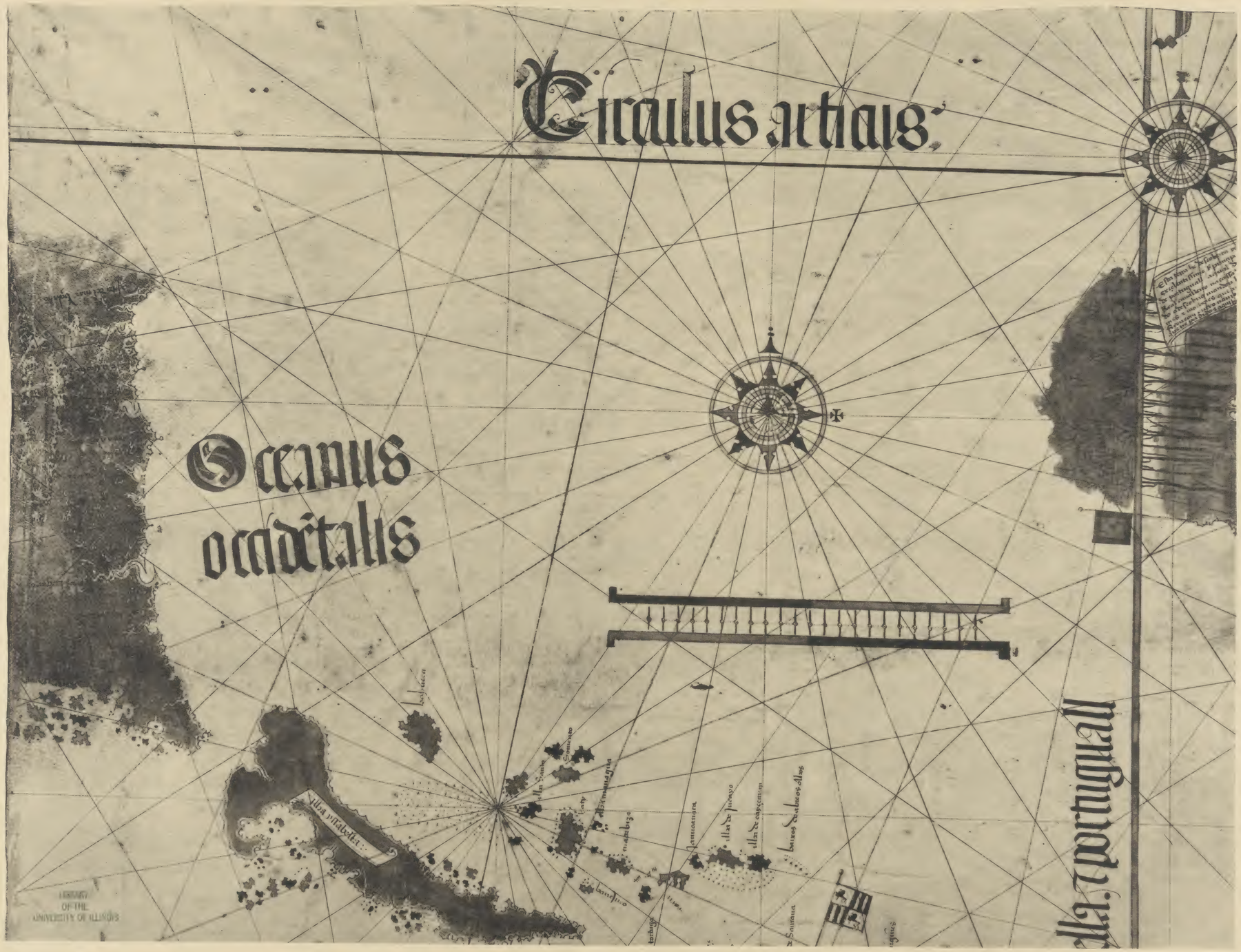
Circulus arcticus.
Oceanus occidentalis
Alba virabella
Insula de Jamaica
Insula de Cuba
Insula Spagnola
Insula de Cuba
Insula de Jamaica
Insula Spagnola
Insula de Cuba
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Insula Spagnola
Insula de Cuba
Insula de Jamaica

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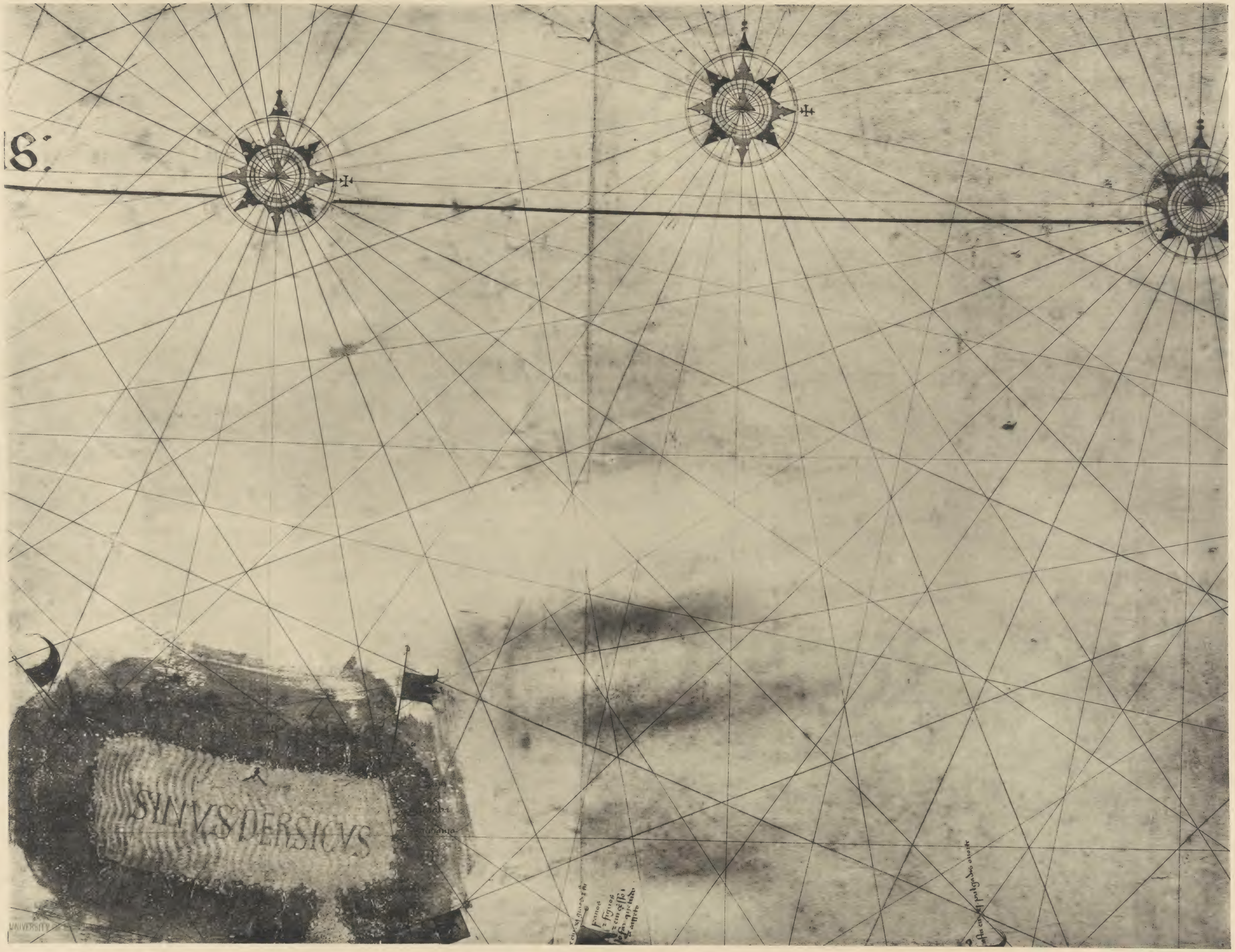
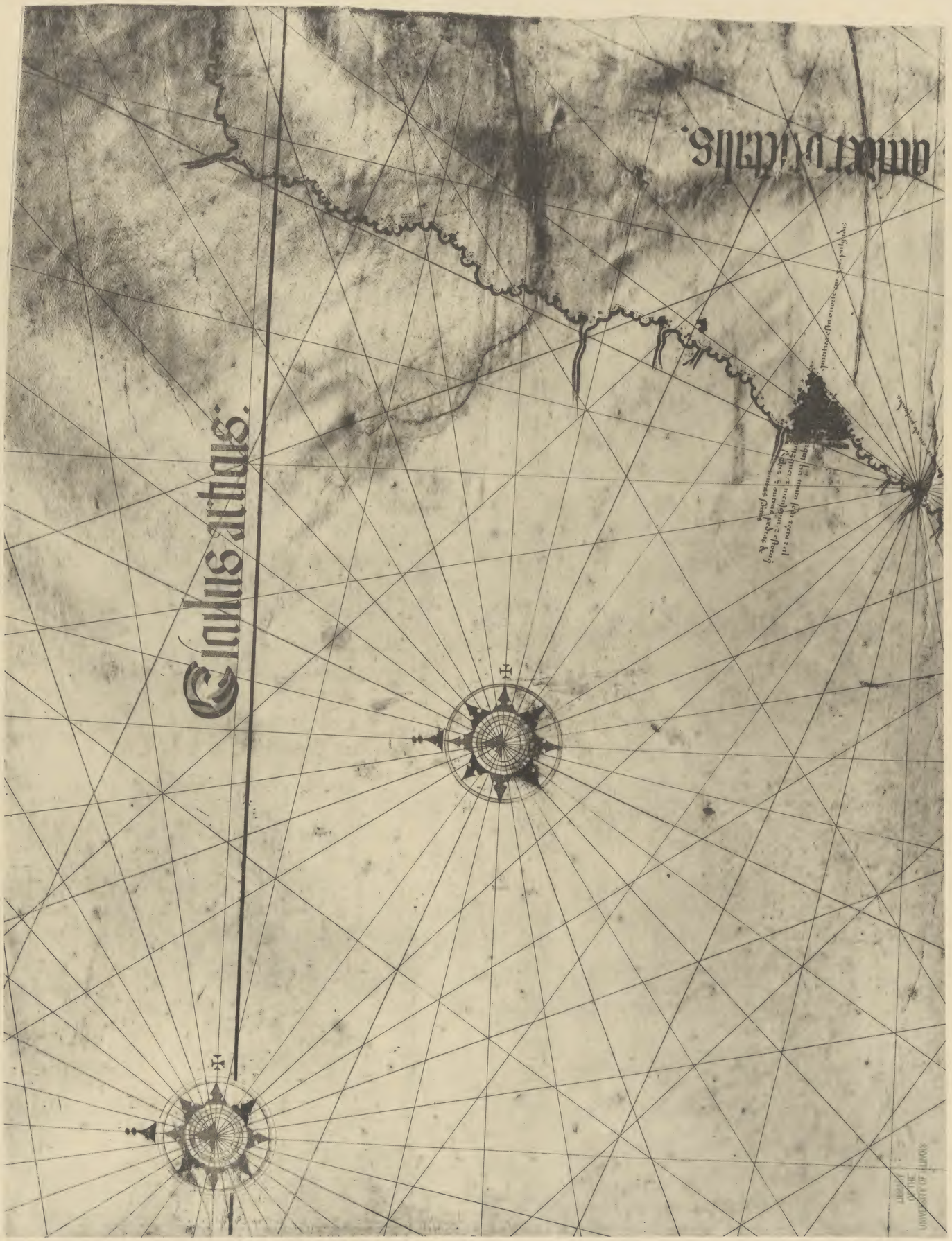
Cicilus articus:

M00I519



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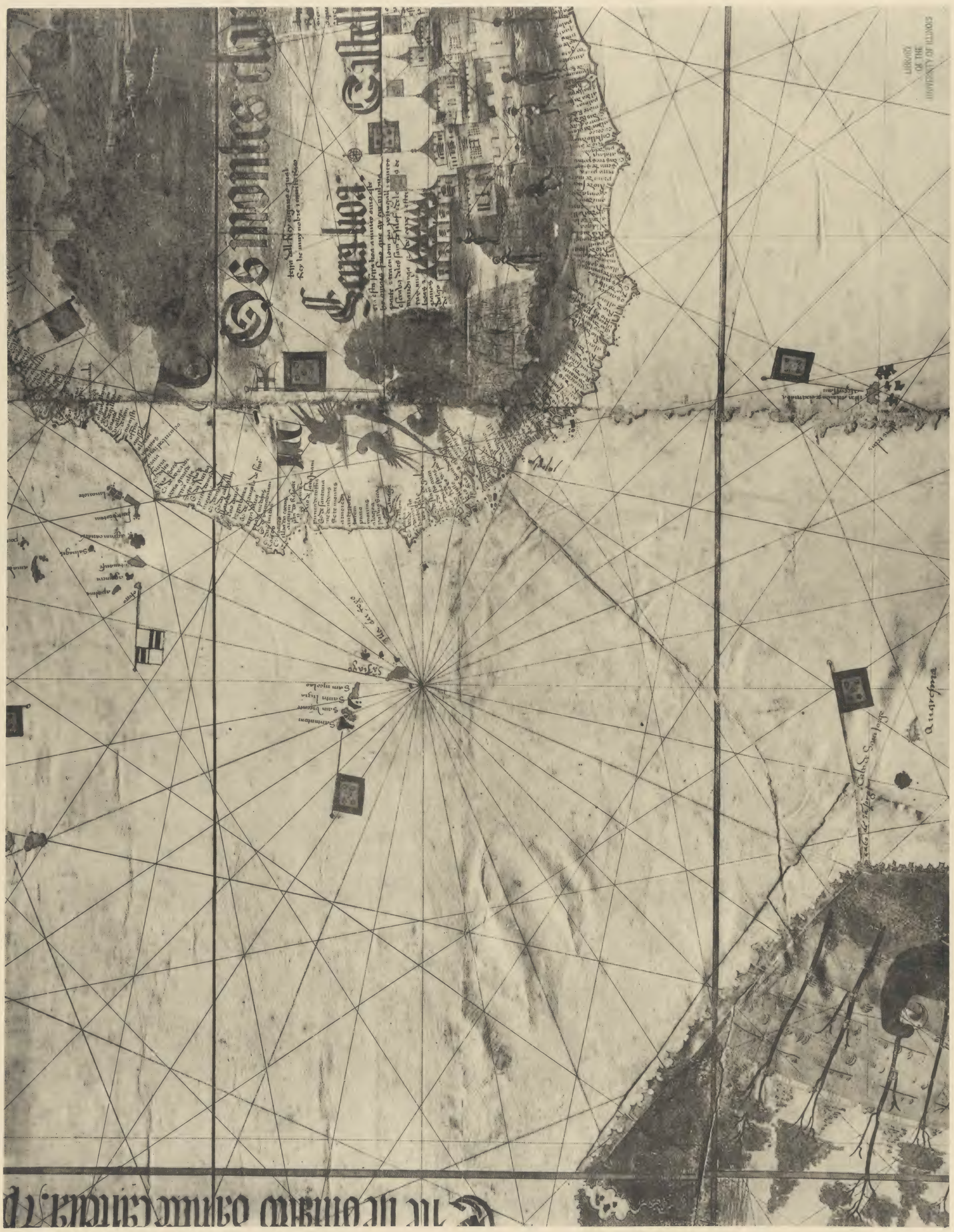
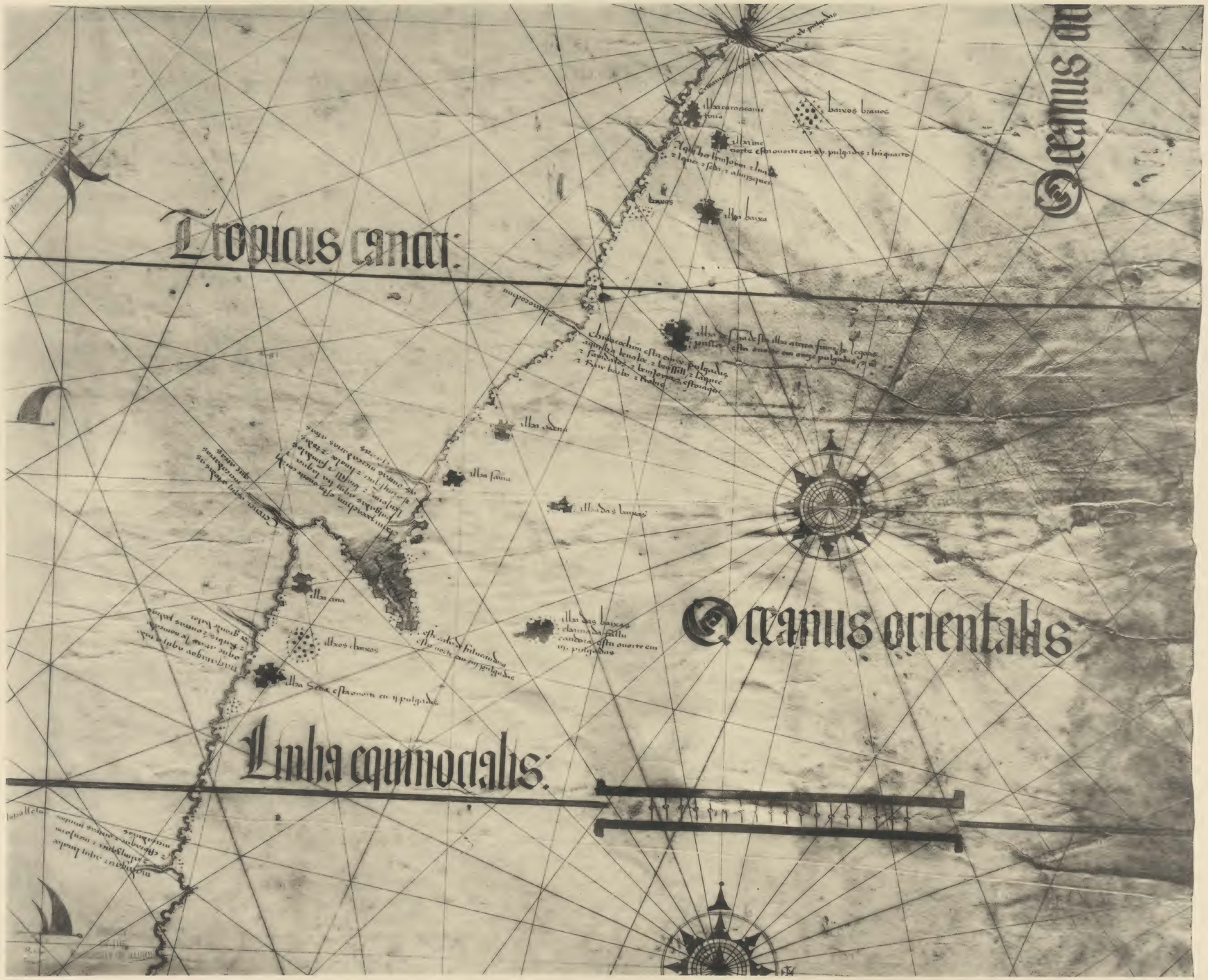
Has antilhas del Rey de castella:
Toda esta terra he descoberta p mãdado del Rey de castella
Alinha equinocialis:
Este he o mar do dantre castella.

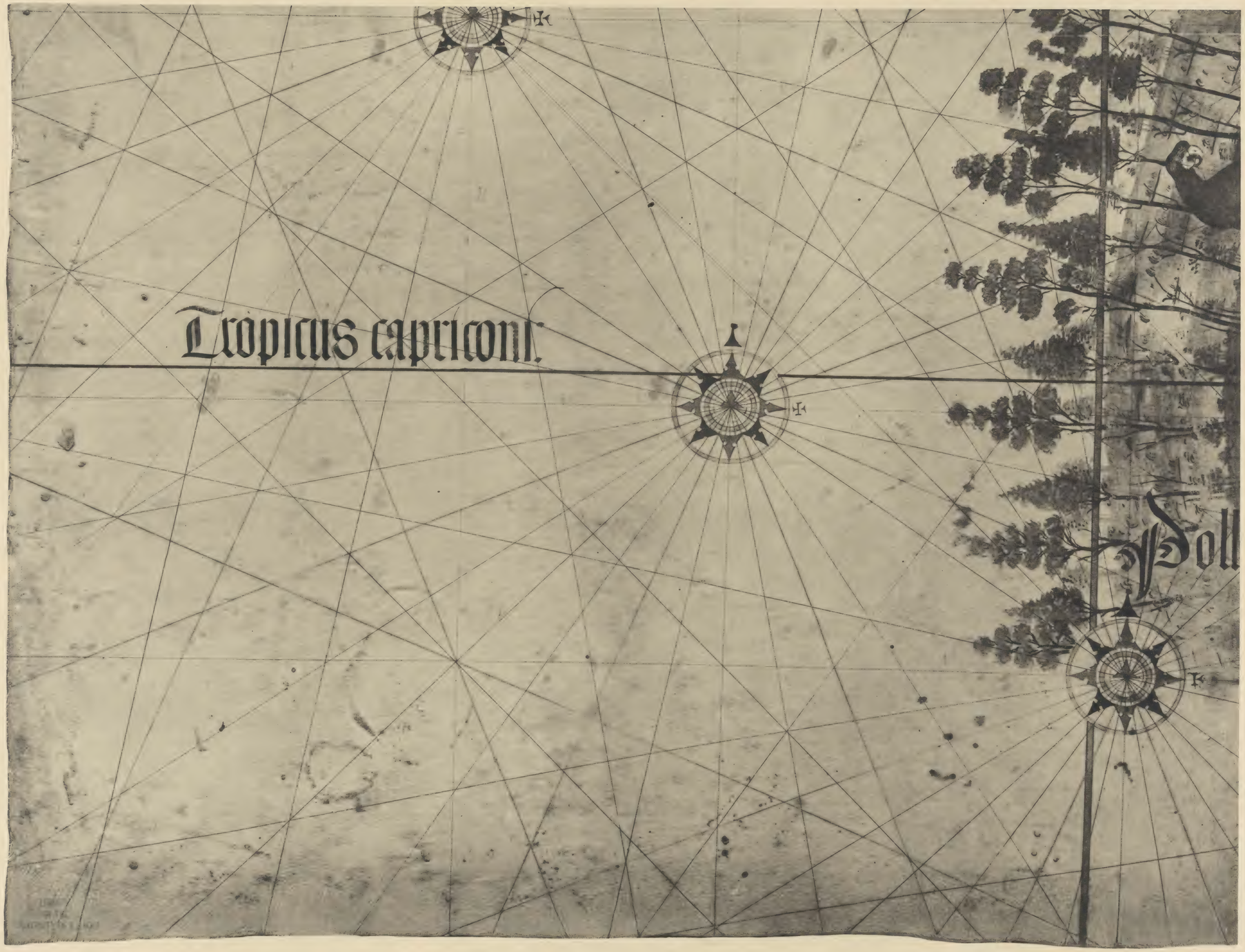

Jerusalem
Santa Lucia
Santa Lucia
Santa Lucia

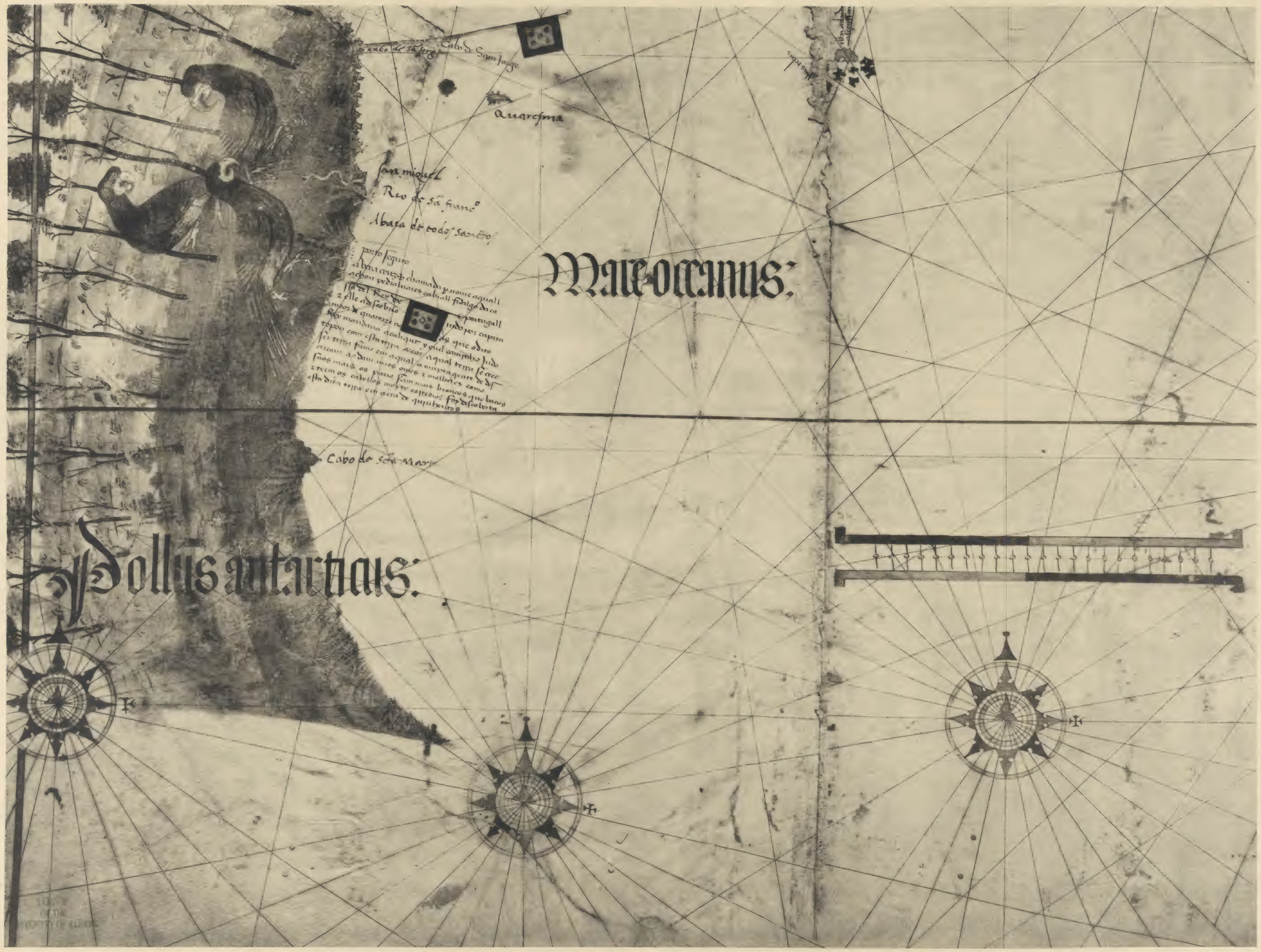
Tropicus cãcri:
Castello damina
Linha equinocialis:
Mare barbar
terra de preste
Juam
zanzibar

M001519

M001519
Oak Williams
Density
centimeters
inches


Tropicus cancri.
Oceanus
Oceanus orientalis
Linea equinoctialis.
illa de sam
illa de sam
illa de sam


Tropicus capricorn.
Pol


Mare oceanus:
Pollus antarticus:
Cabo de Sam Jorge
Quaresma
San miguel
Rio de Sã Franc°
Abaia de todos sanctos
Cabo de Sta Mar

Ilha de Sam Lourenço
Ilha de Sam Miguel
Ilha de Sam Jorge
Ilha Terceira
Ilha de Sam Miguel
Ilha de Sam Jorge
Ilha Terceira

inches
centimeters
Density
Don Williams
M001519

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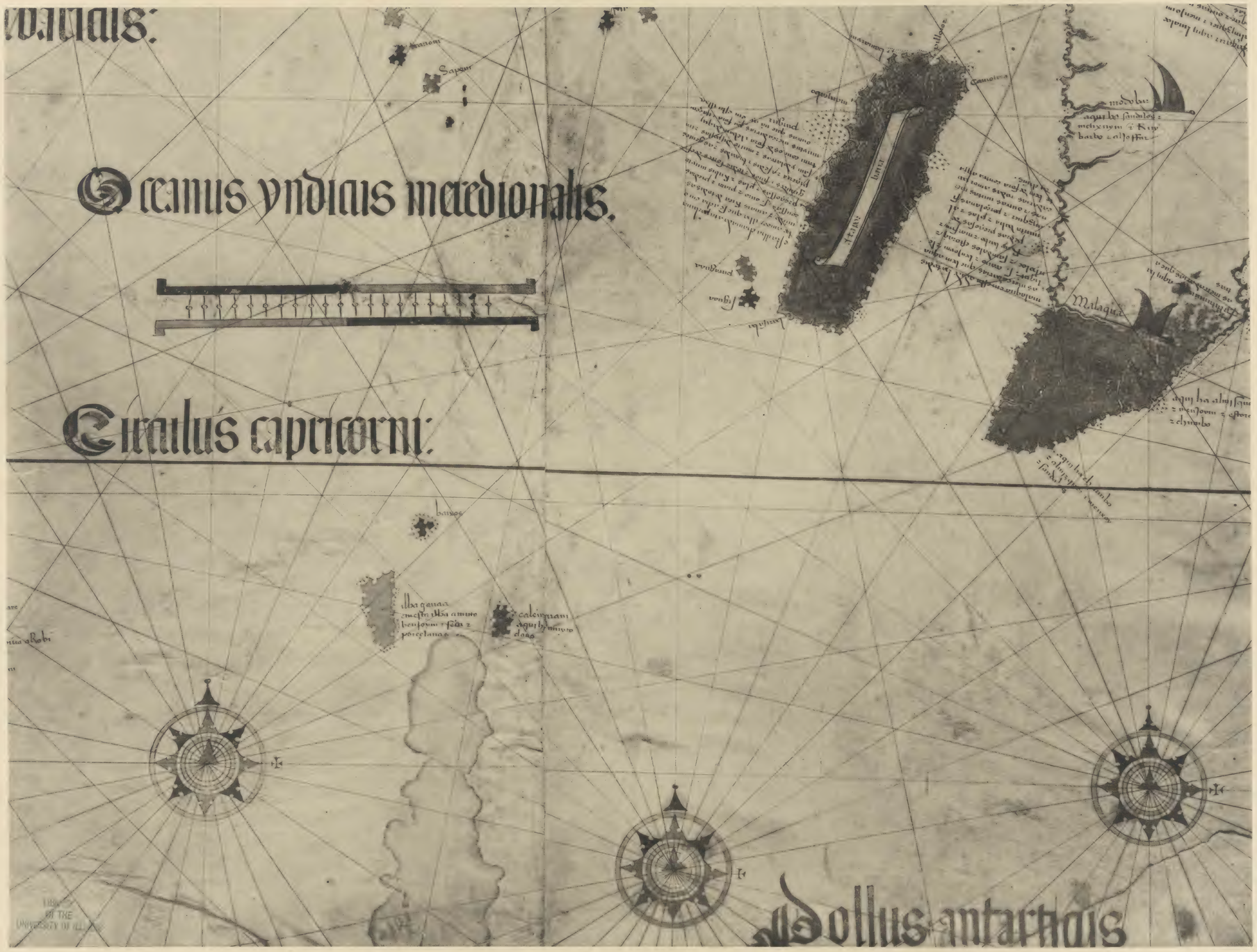
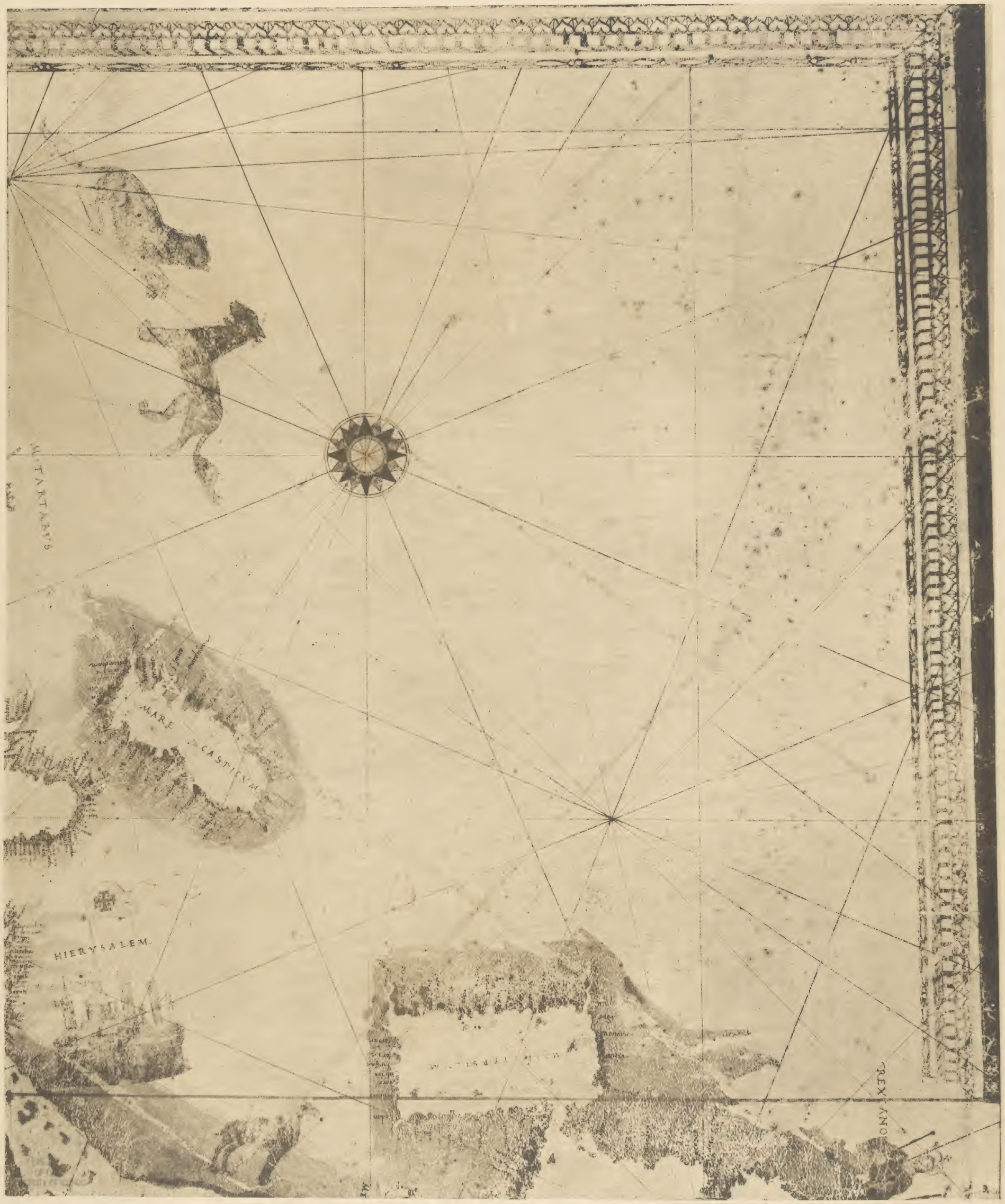
inches
centimeters



Carus ventus meridionalis.

Omnes iste mirabile spectate mortales quicunque
Sumendis uite commodis et ne ab re pulsi
amanda thoris mare preter propere
uolet transire ne miseris locis
Omnis iste mirabile
milite Solis
milite de CANARIA

MARE ATLANTICUM
AL. TARTARVS
REX FRANCORUM
REX HISPANIE
REX FESSI
Insule de canaria
THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS


MARE CASTICVM
HIERVSALEM
REX

PARADISVS TERRESTRIS
Omnes damnati ad mortem de gratia speciali obtinet
a Rege Portugalie quod toto tempore vite sue possint in hac
insula habitare in qua nihil inuenitur nisi radices herba
rum in quibus ... dictus Rex ibidem castrum construxit
Terra Sancte Crucis

TERRA FIRMA

ASIANT
Islanda
Terra de corte Real
Ilha de frey luis
cabo de santa Maria
baya de santa Luzia
cabo de esperança
Ilha das sete Cidades
Ilha Graciosa
Ilha de Santa Maria
Ilha Porto Santo
Ilha Madeira
Ilha de Palma
Ilha do Ferro
Getulia

Tartaria
Russia
Suecia
Gothia
Norwegia
Islandia
Dacia
Polonia
Hungheria
Grecia
Egipto
Arabia
Scotia
Hibernia
Gothia orientalis
Livonia
Prussia
Alemania
Bohemia
Austria
Scythia

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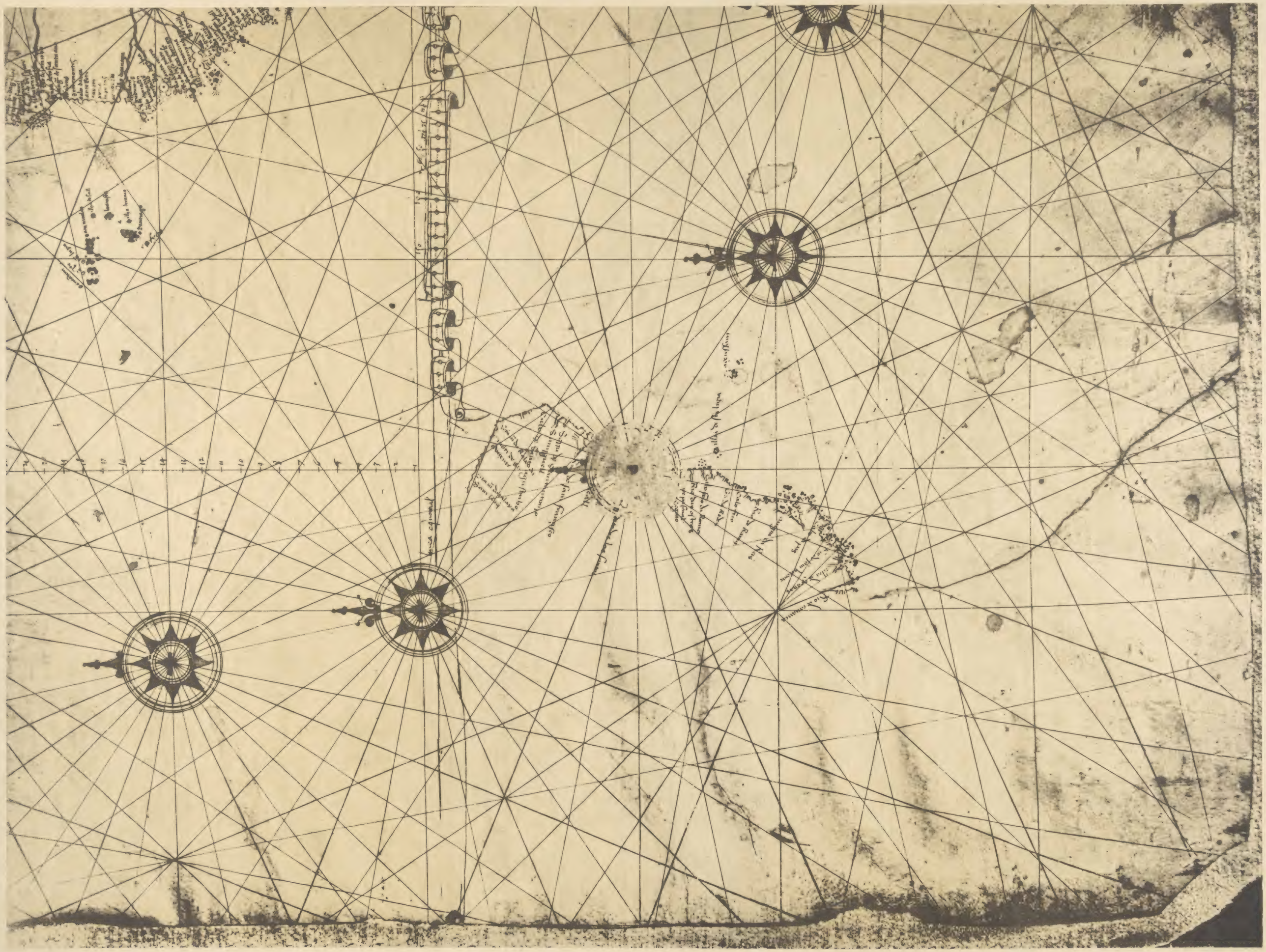
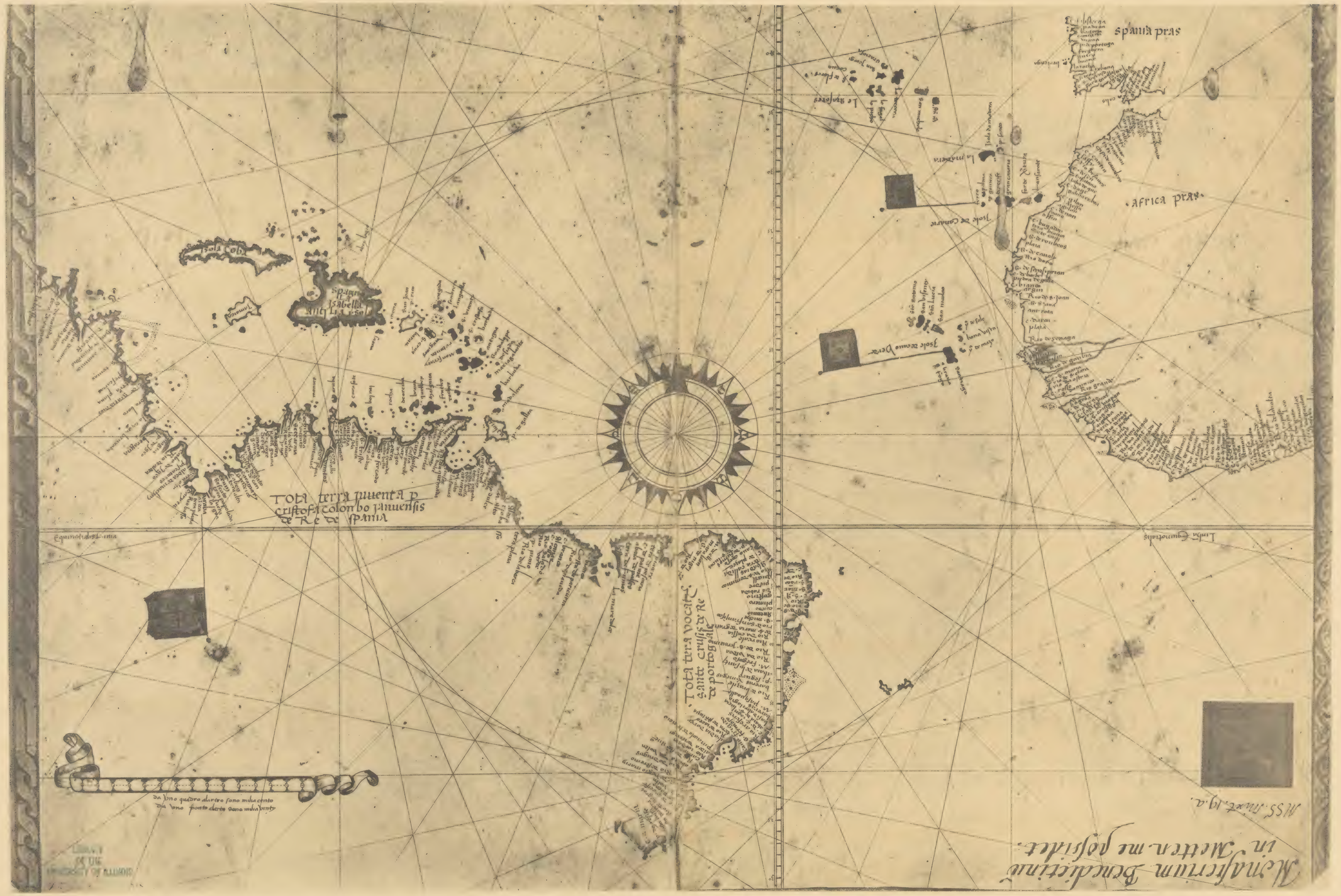
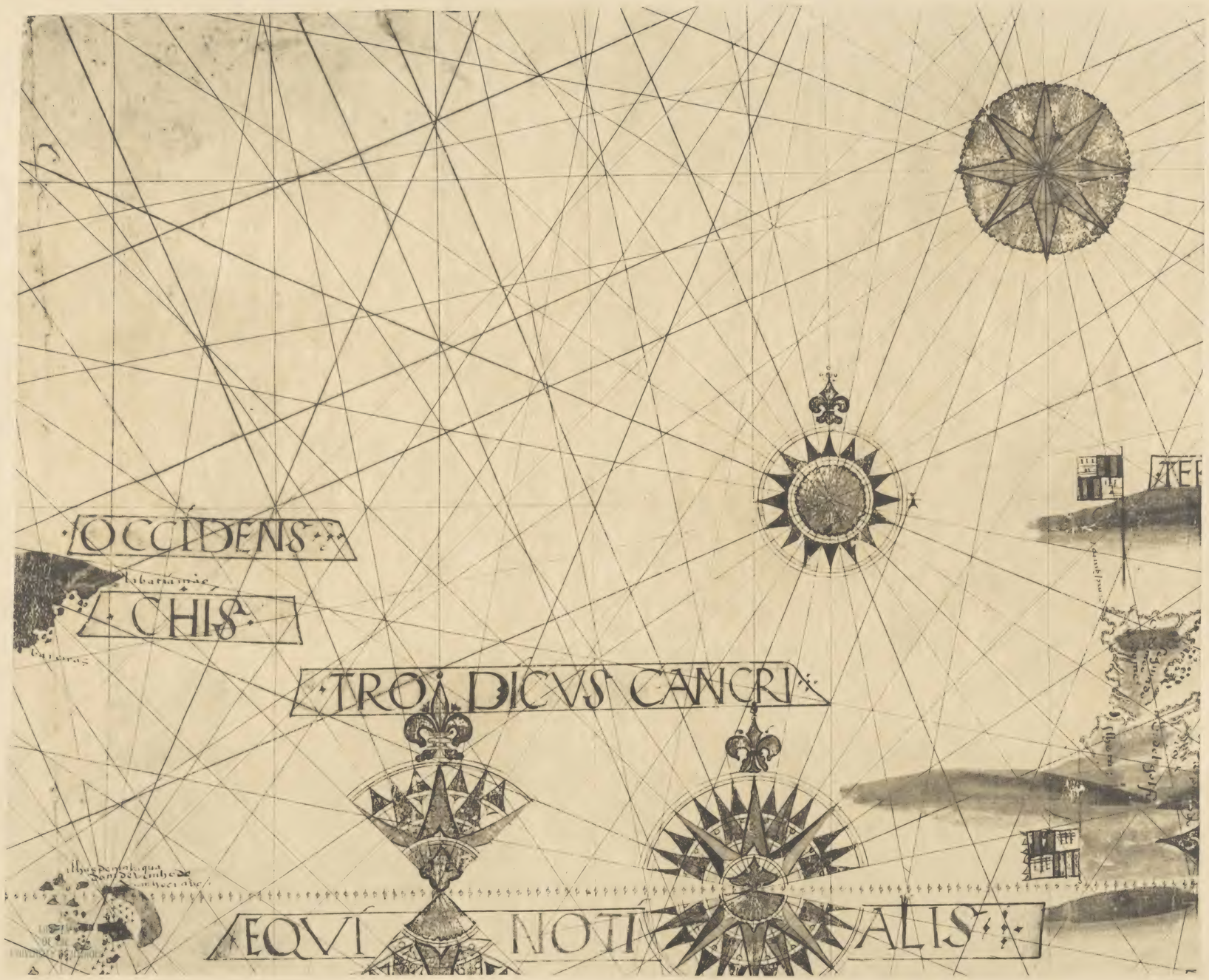
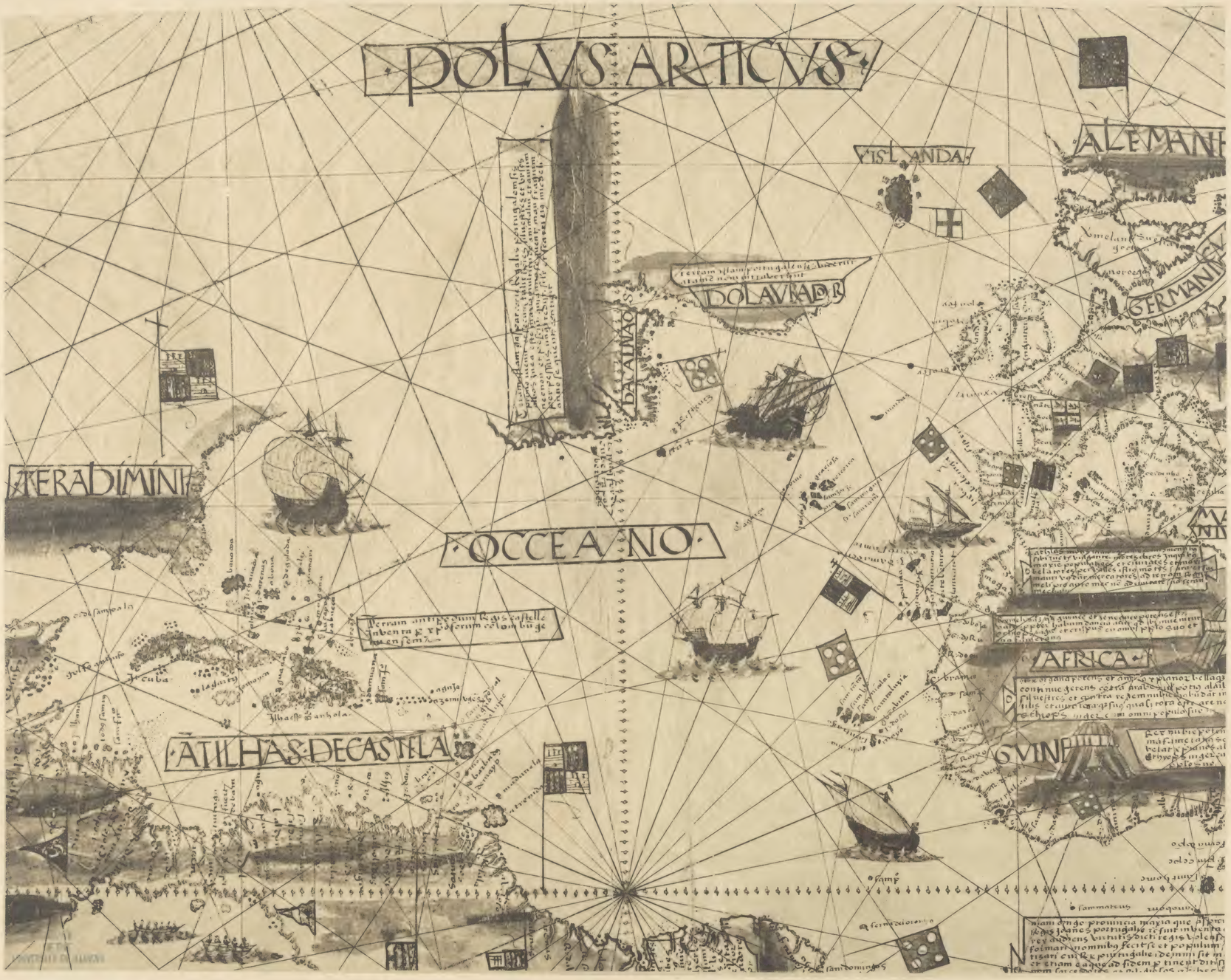


Alexoe
Montes de lima:
linea equinoctial




inches
centimeters
Density
Don Williams
All values are batch averages
M001519

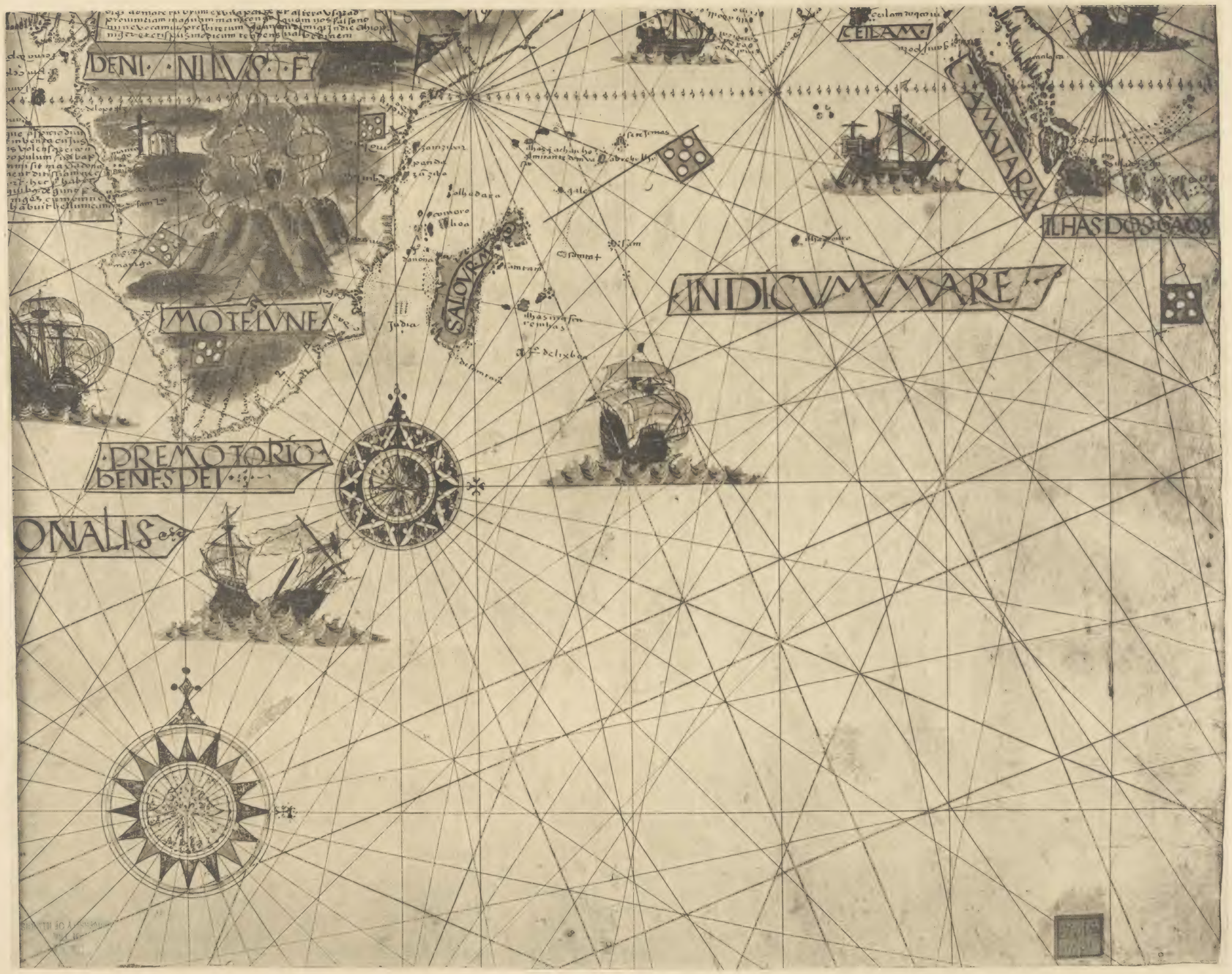

OCCIDENS
CHIS
TRO DICVS CANCRI
EQVI NOTI ALIS

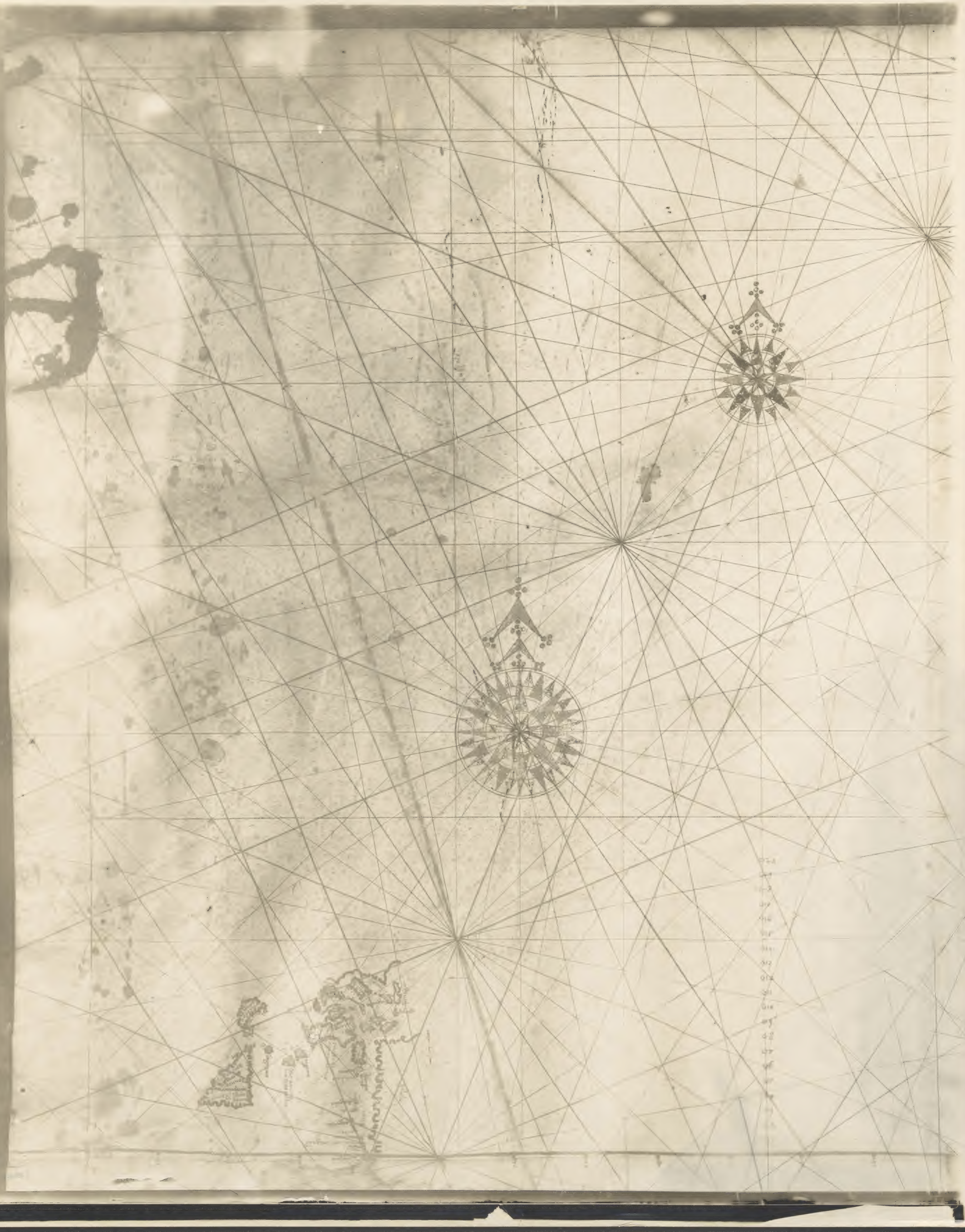

POLVS ARTICVS
VISLANDA
ALEMANI
GERMANI
DOLAVIADOR
DA ALNAOS
TERADIMINI
OCCEANO
AFRICA
ATILHAS DE CASTELA
GVINE

NHA
VRO
DA
PŌTVS EXI
MARCAS DIO
ASIA
MARE MEDITERA
NIVM
MARE RVBRVM
PERSICV
PERCIA
INDICOMA
RE
CEILAM
DENI · NILVS · F

EQVI NOTI ALIS
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI
MVNDI NOWS

MARVIS TOPELOS CASTELHANOS
DRASILL
OCCEANVS MERIDION
POLVS ANTARTICVS


DENI · NILVS · F
CEILAM
CAMATARA
ILHAS DOS GAOS
INDICVM MARE
MOTELVNE
SALOVRM
PREMOTORIO
BENESPEI
ONALIS



CIRCVLVS · ARTICVS.

TROPICVS · CANCRI.

CIRCVLVS · EQVINOCIALIS.

CIRCVLVS·ARTICVS·

HISPANIA

TROPICVS · CANCRI ·

CIRCVLVS · EQVINOCTIALIS ·

TARTARIA

ETIOPIA

Asiaminor

Armenia maior

Mesopotamia

damasco

jerusalem

babilō

maze gaun

chipri

maze sy ziacum

carpeiacum pelagus

maze ha dziaticū

maze afziciī

mare rubrum

sinus arabicus

sinus persicus

N S.

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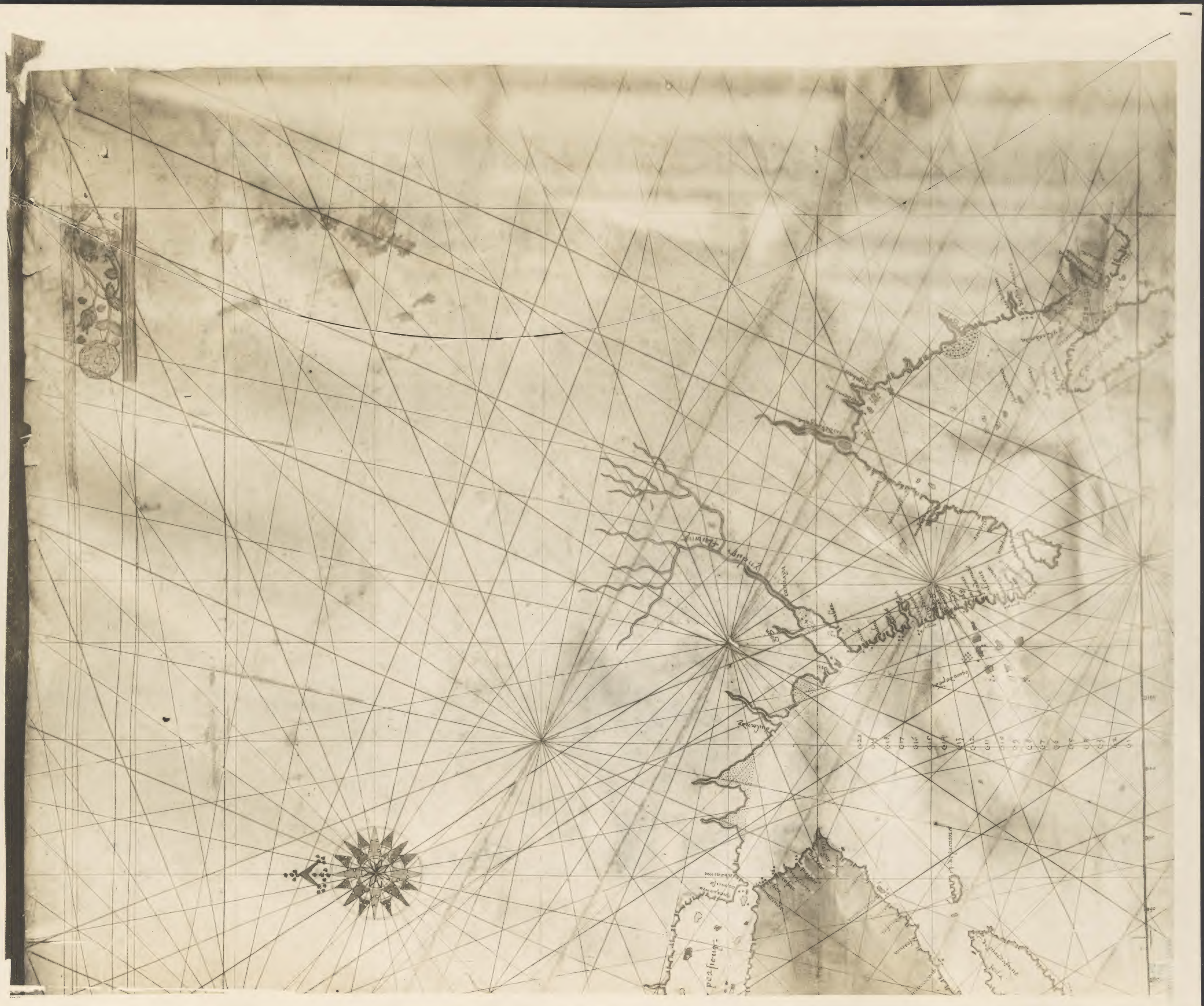

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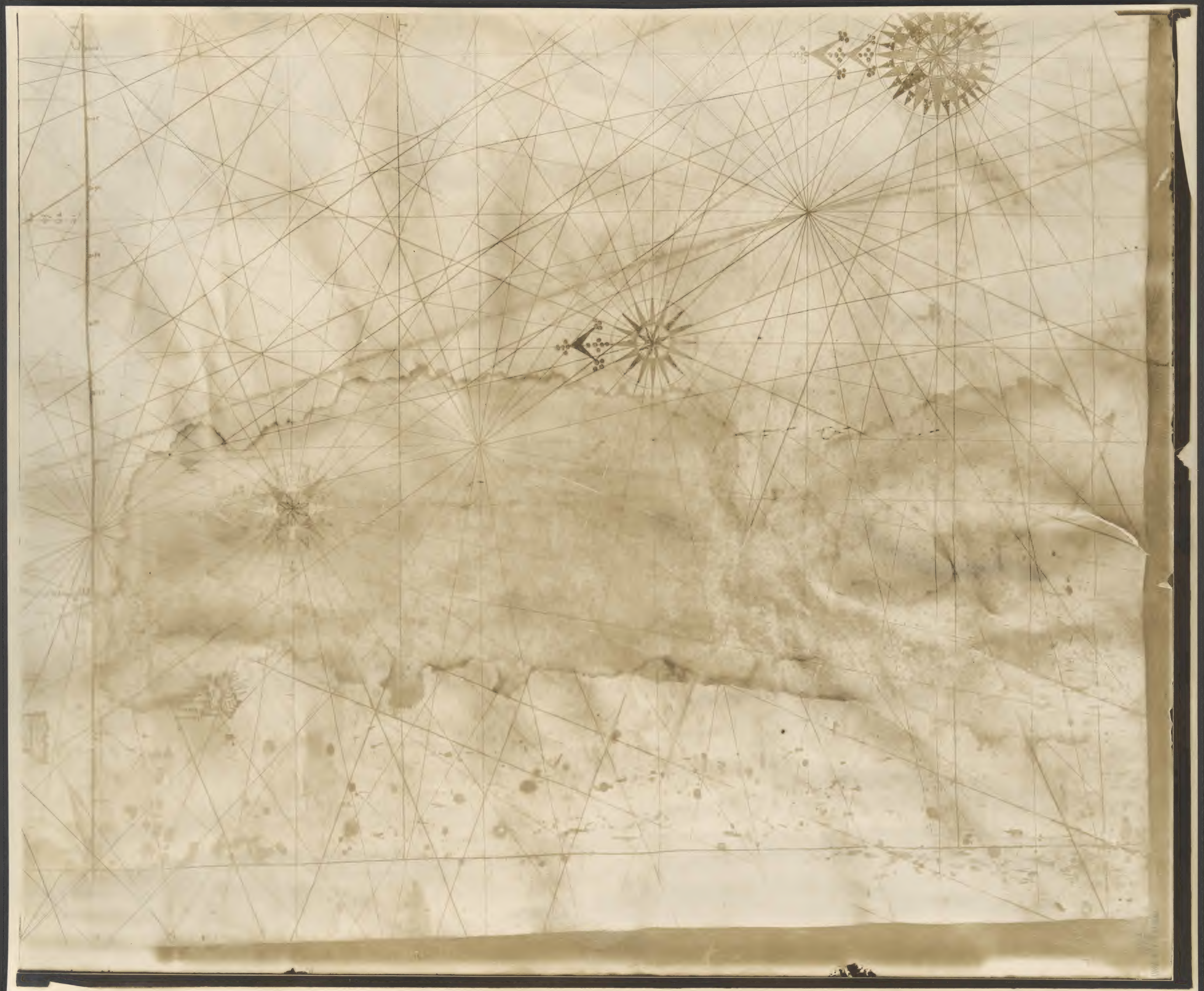
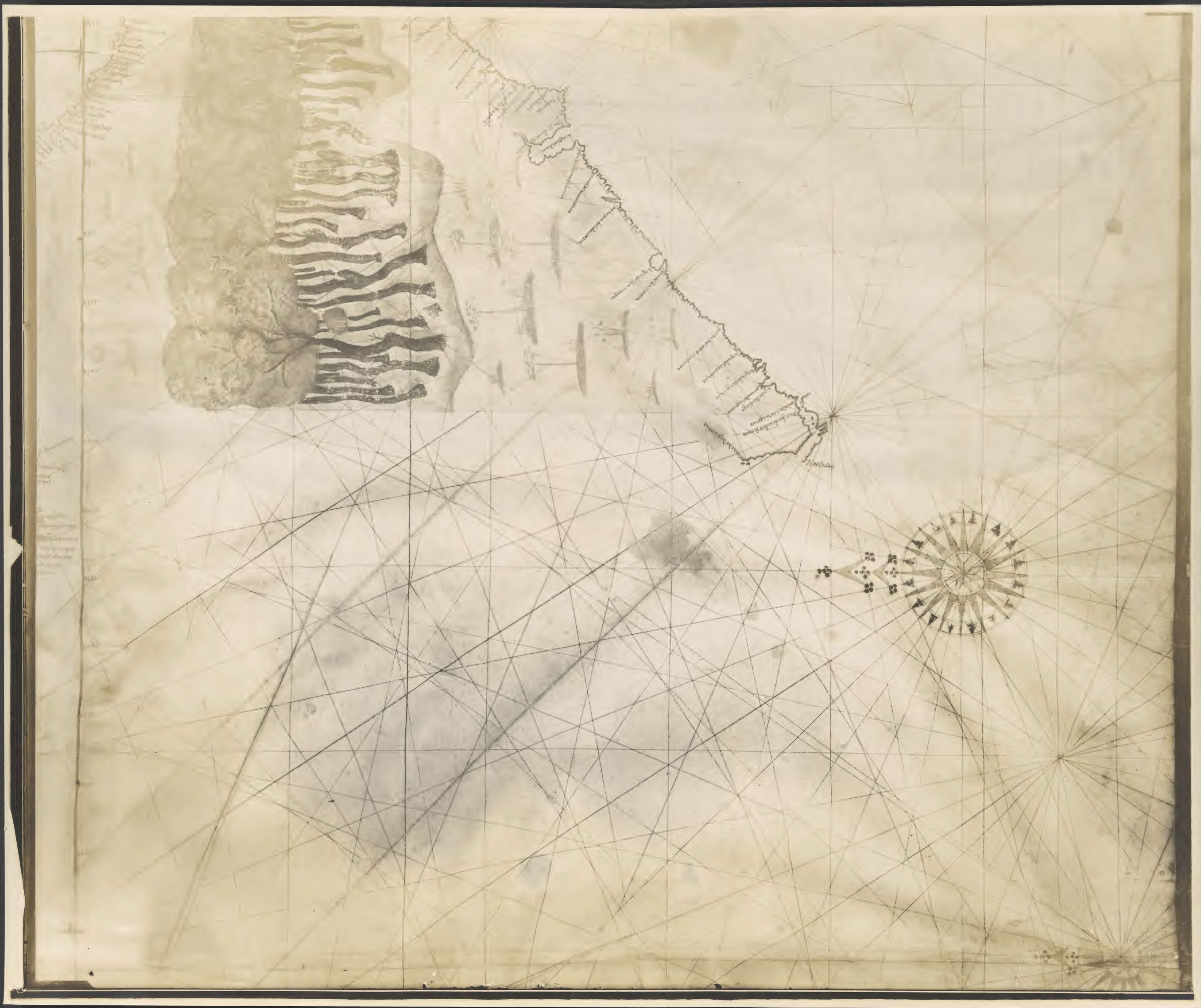


CIRCVLVS · EQVINOCTIALIS ·

· TROPICVS · CAPRICORNI ·

CIRCVS · ANTARTICVS

M001519

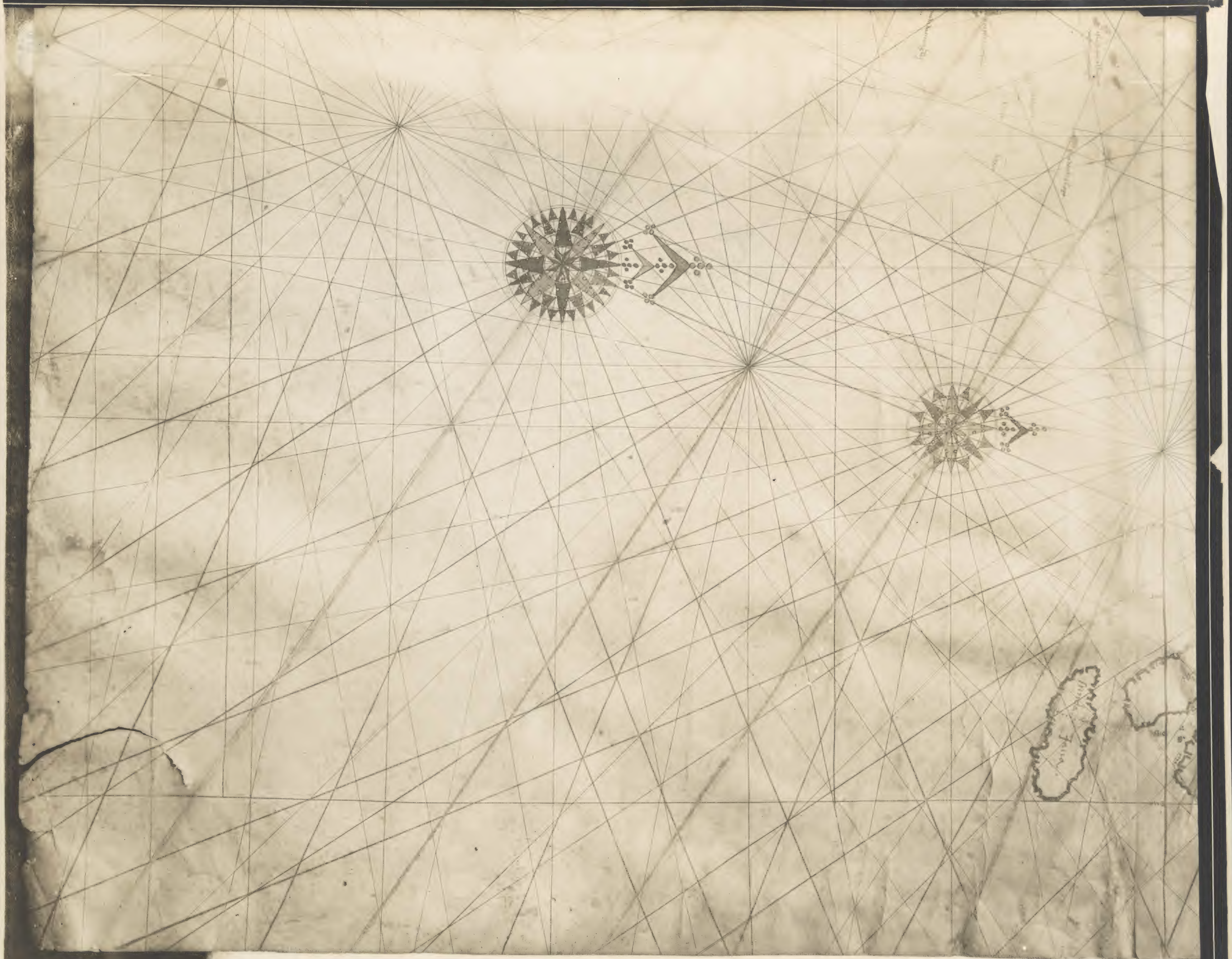


CIRCVLVS EQVINOCIALIS

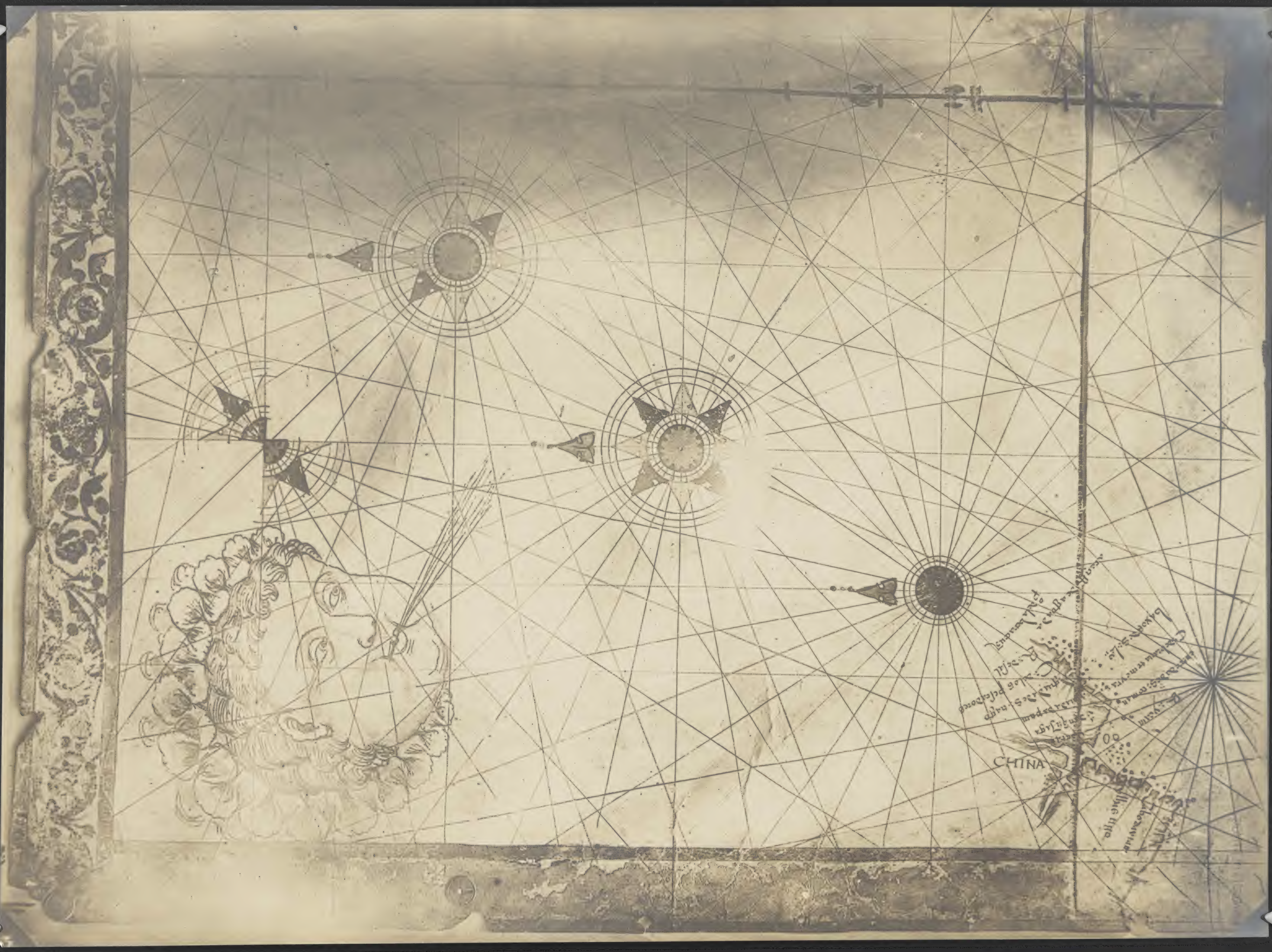
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI

CIRCVLVS ANTART

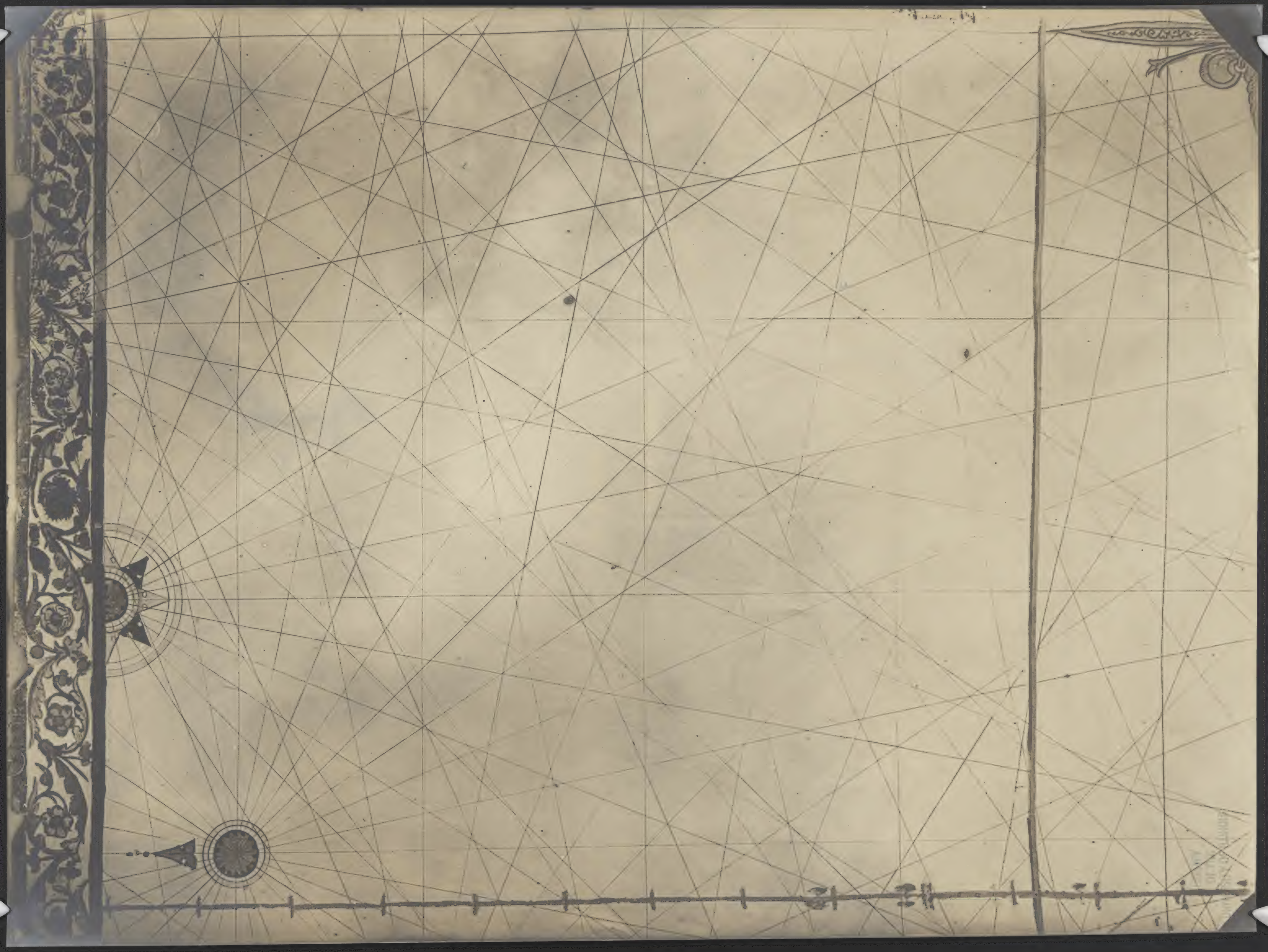
ANT TICVS



inches
centimeters
Density
Dan Williams
M001519


CHINA

Don Williams
M001519



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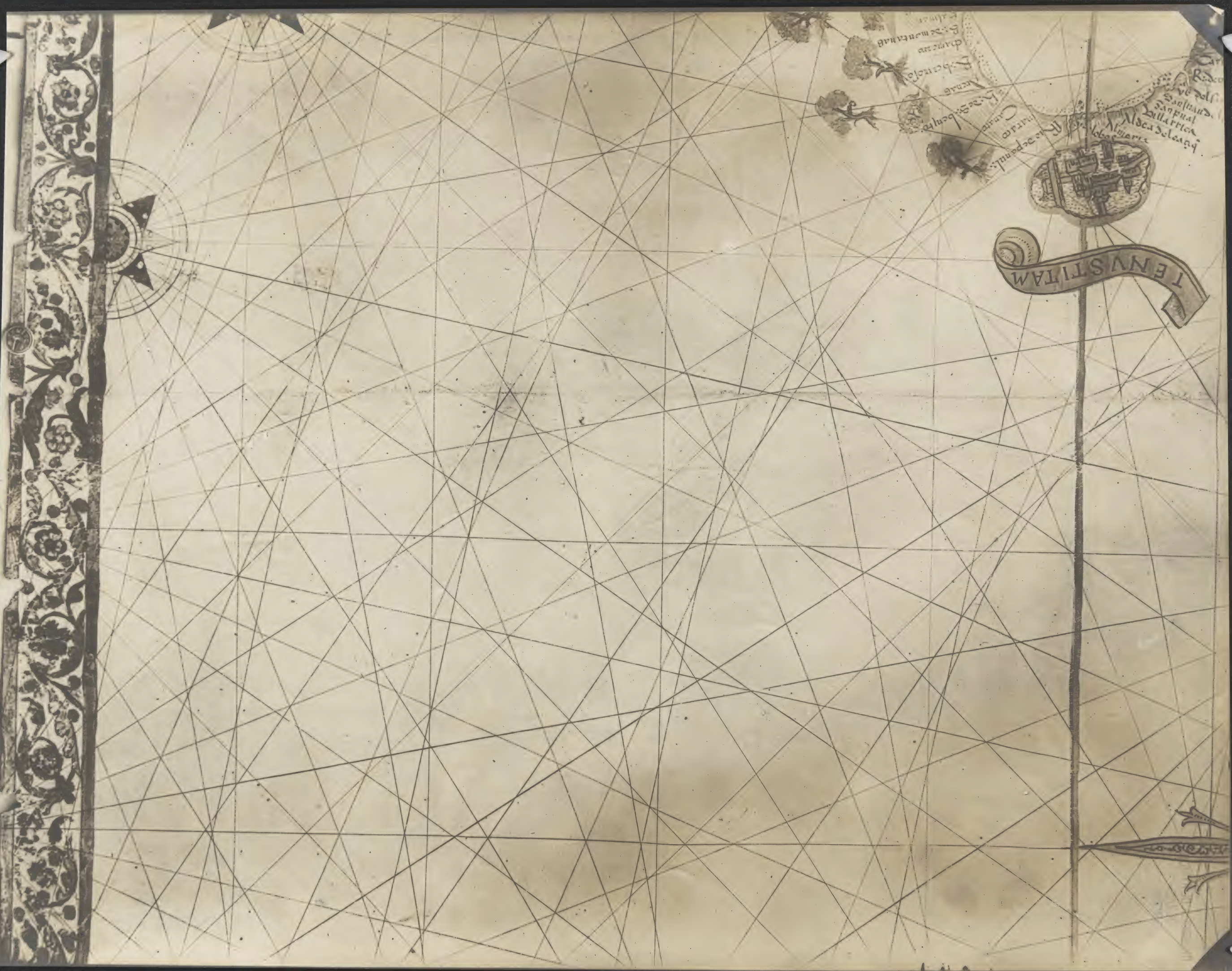


M001519

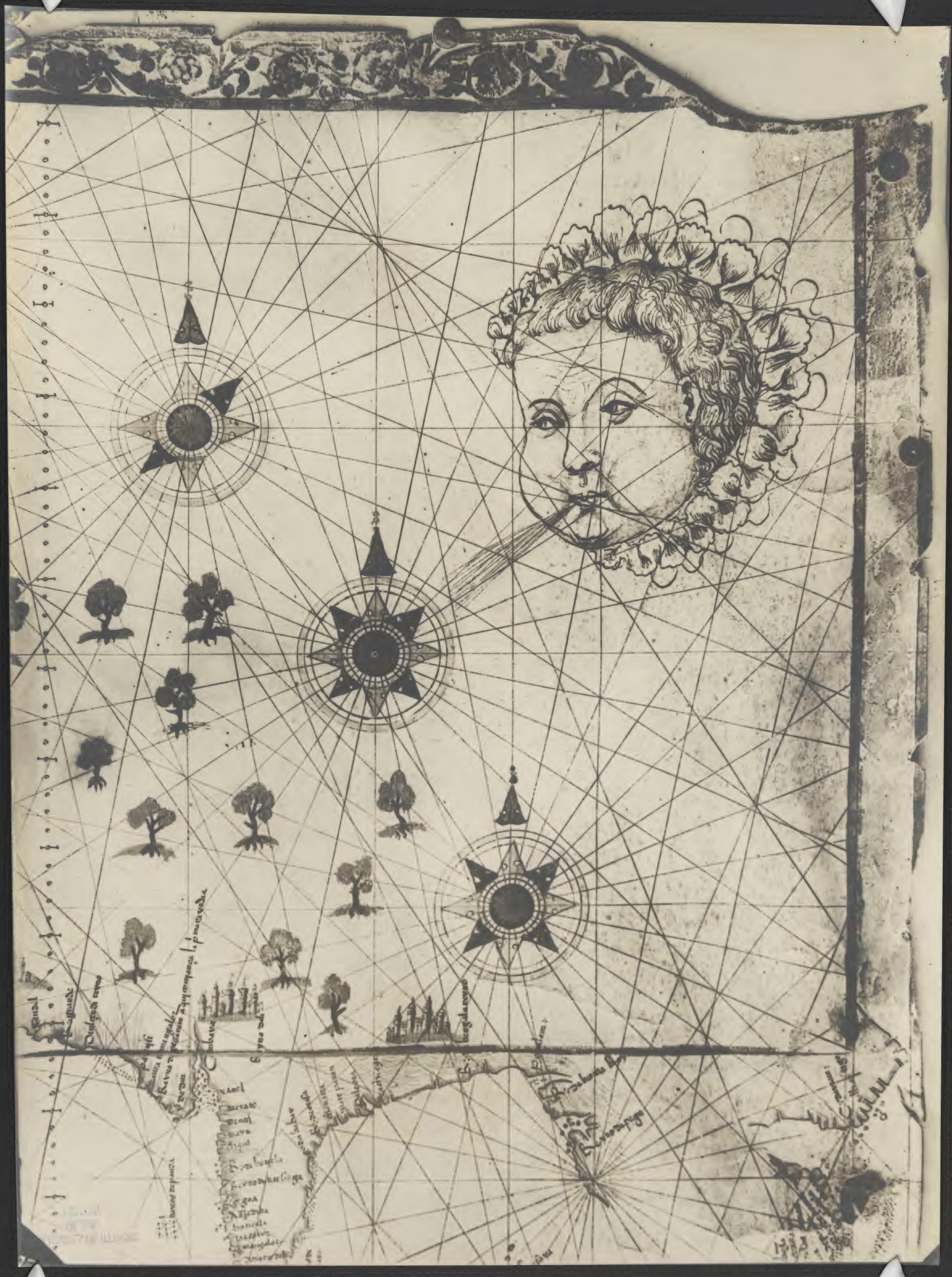
TROPICVS CANCRI

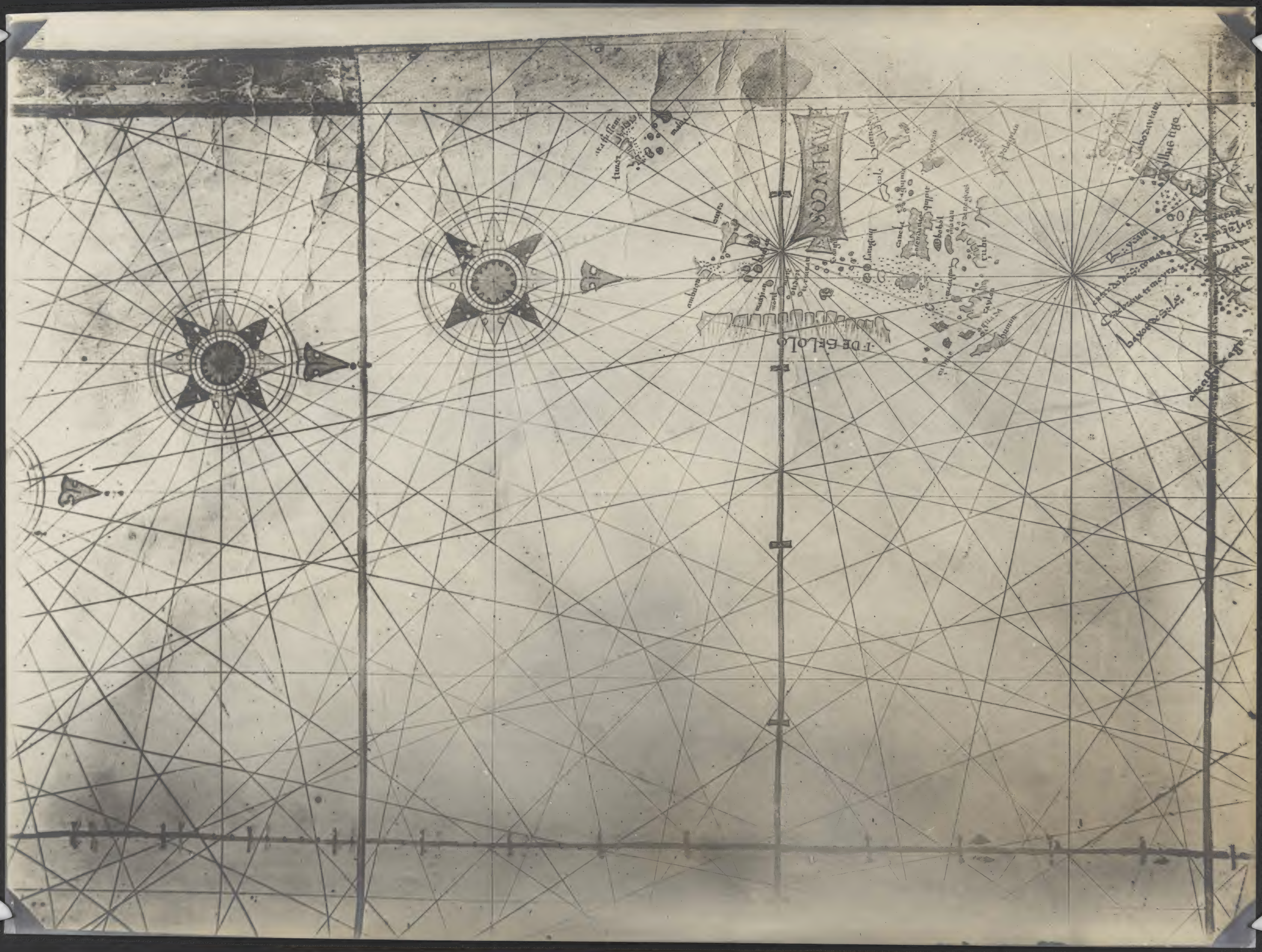
TIERRA DEL LABRADOR

M001519

NVRVEGA
GOTIA
NVRVEGA
EVROPA
MARE MAGNVM
AFRICA
SIENE

MARE HIRCANVM
ASIA
SINVS PERSICVS
MARE RVBRVM

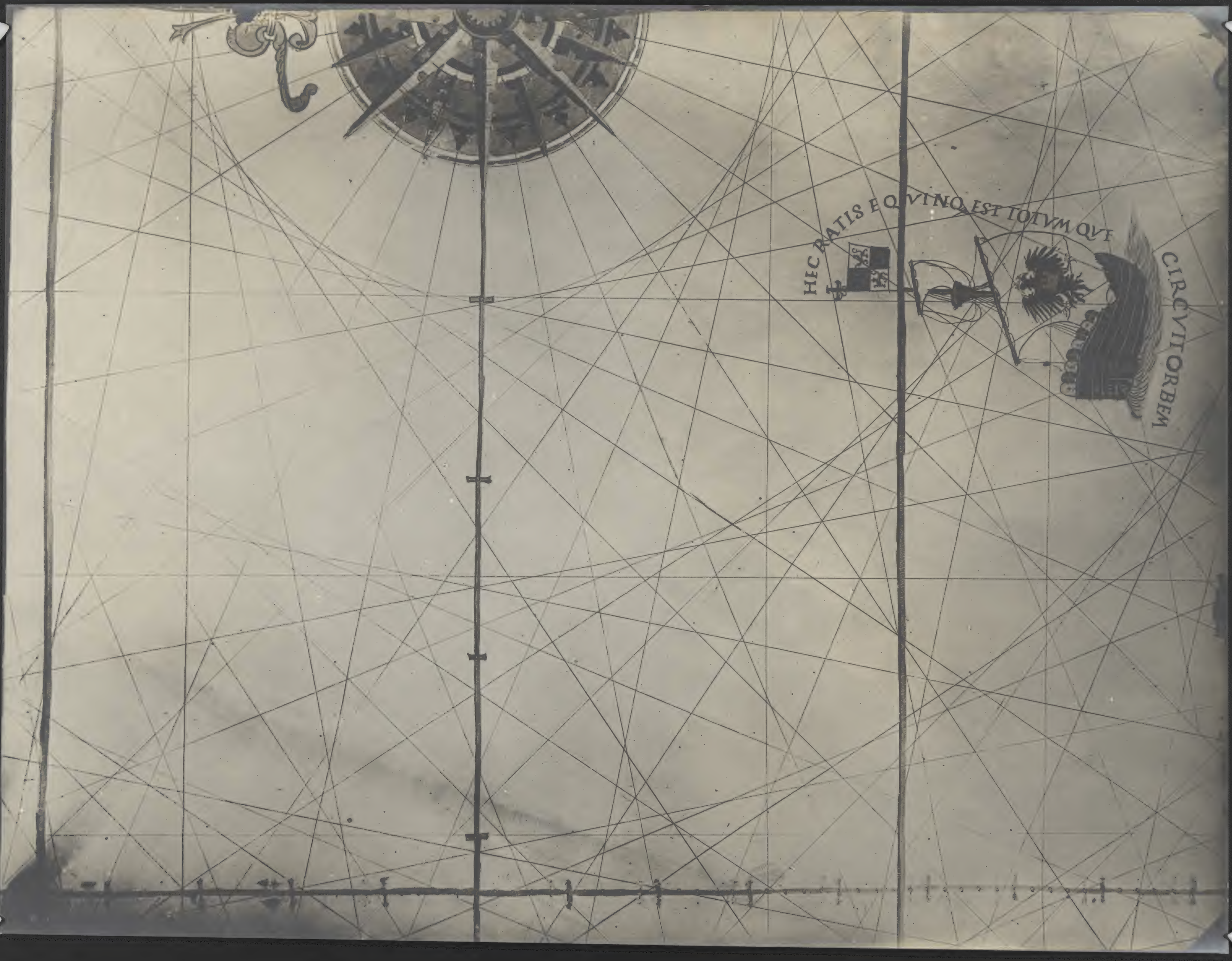


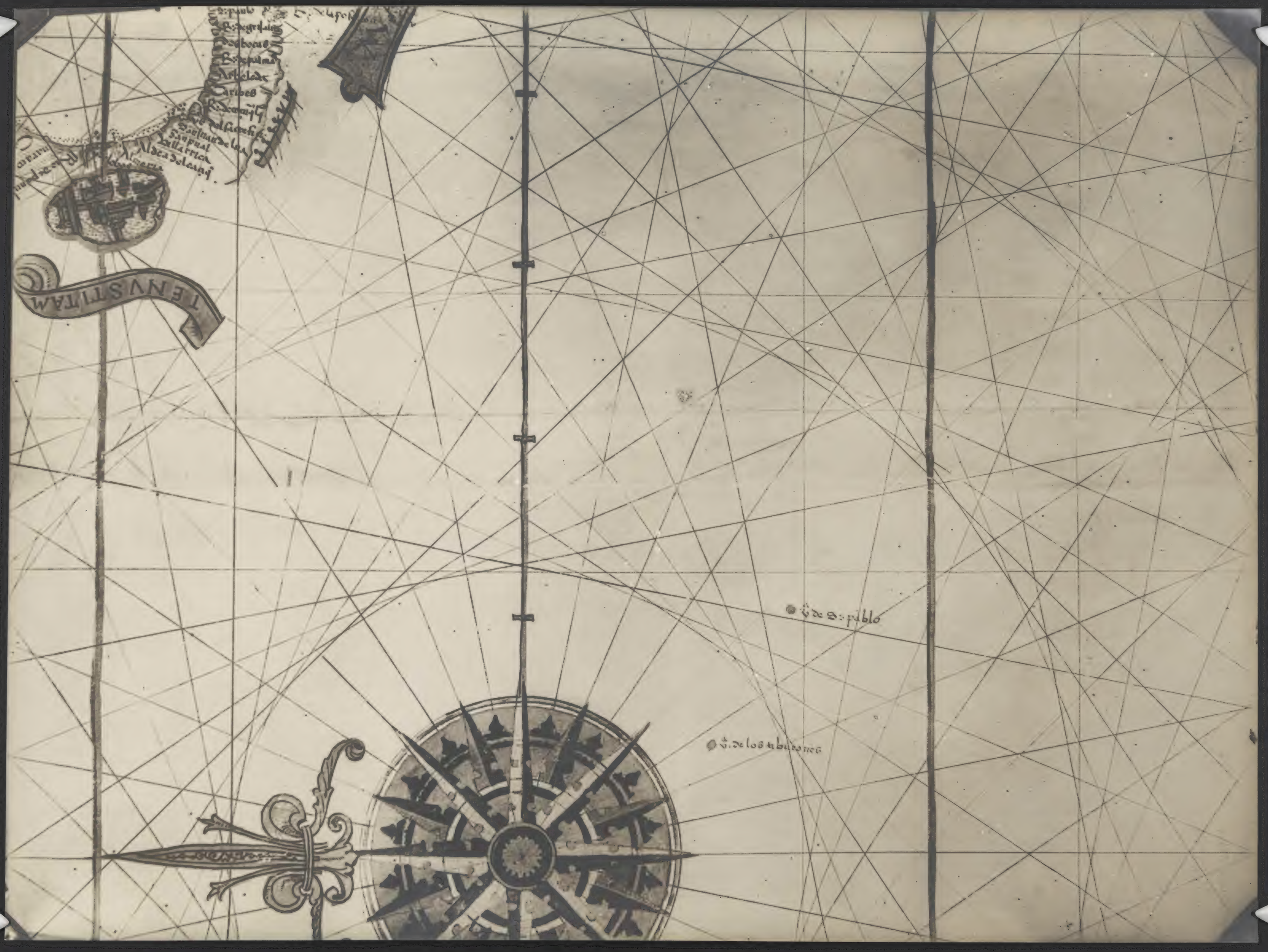


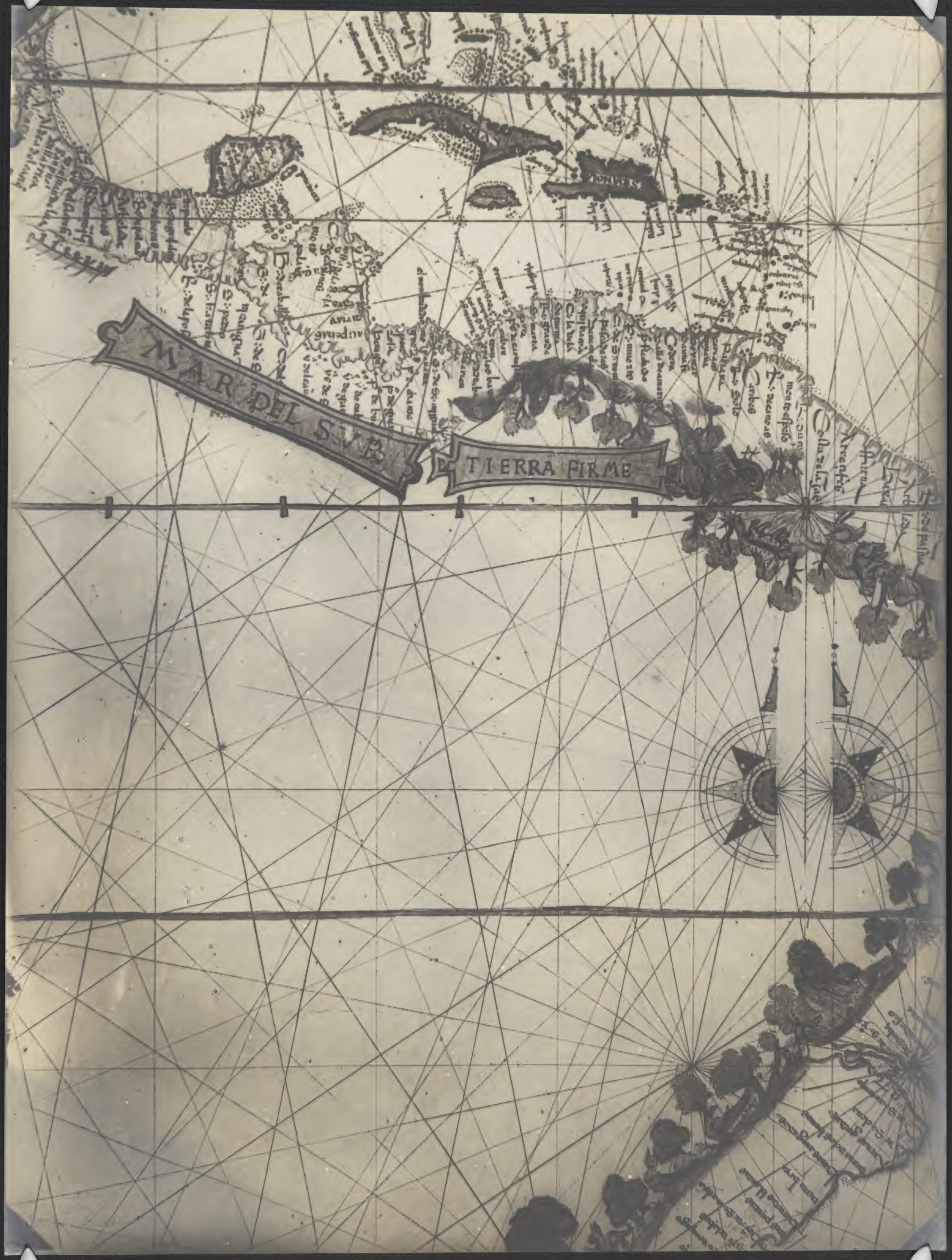


inches
centimeters
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
Density
Don Williams
All values are batch averages
M001519

M001519




TENVSTITAM
Arbeleda
Caribes
Sanjuan de la
Sanpual
Villarrica
Aldea del cano
Almeria
v.ª de S.n pablo
v.ª de los tiburones


MAR DEL SVR
TIERRA FIRME

TROPICVS CANCRI

CIRCVLVS EQVINOCIALIS

TROPICVS CAPRICORNII

M001519
Don Williams

AFRICA

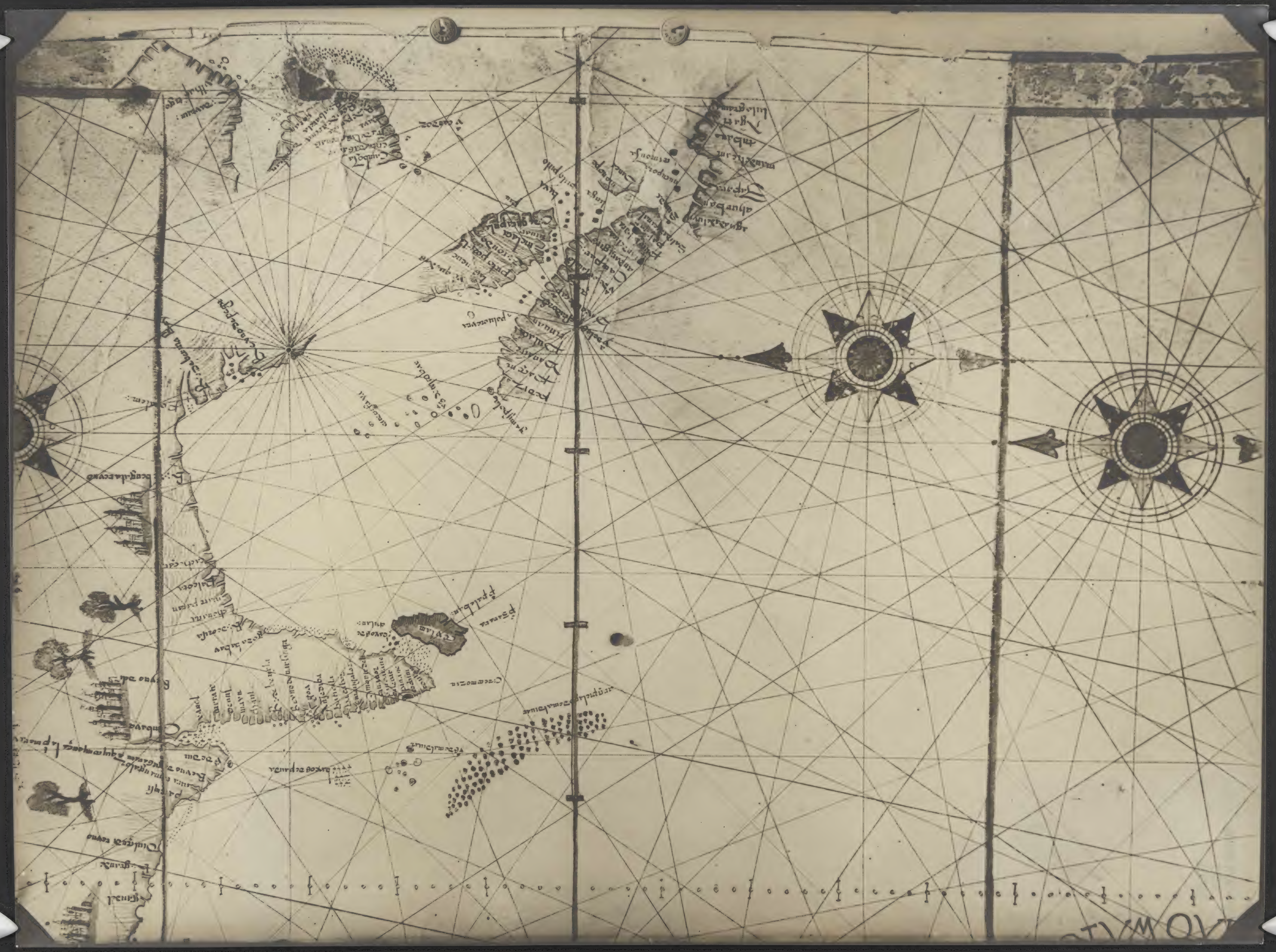
OCIALIS

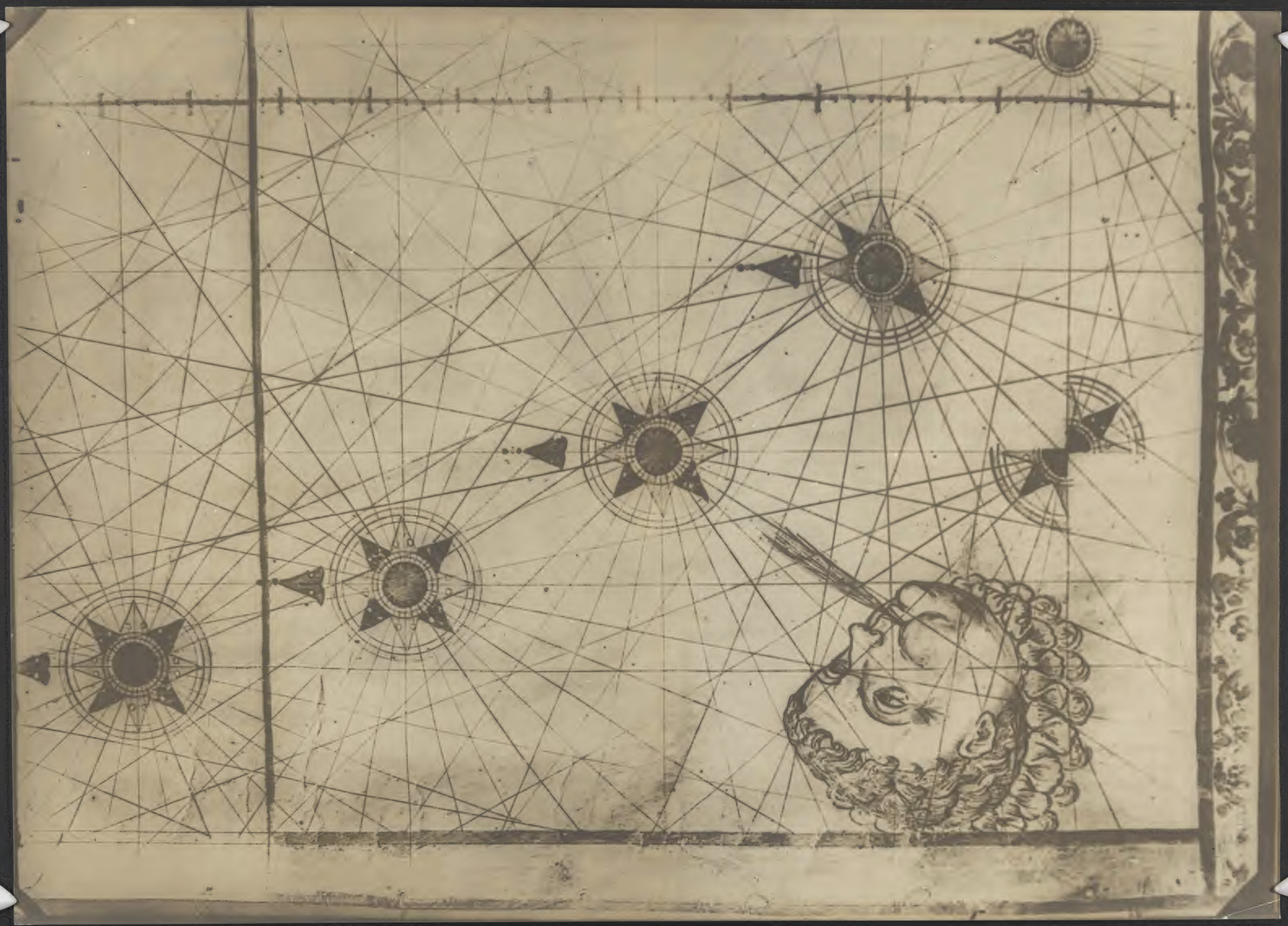
CORNU

C: Roylle
de garfao
R: de Samue
R: dangla
...de gabon
C: delope gonçalez
Palmar
C: de catherina
P: delas barreras
Playa hermosa
Playa de negro
Manjaugo
R: de mondego
Cabo de lobos
R: daduraõ
Cabo de lobos.
monte negro
Sierra parda
Mangra de las Arenas
Cabo negro
Los mi dangos:
Sierra de S: la cara
P: de la
playa
angla de S: antonio
angla de S: thome
angla de las buelt as:
Ryo de los reyes
monte de los brimos
R: del infante
agoada de la Isla
cabo de buena esperança

M0015191
centimeters
inches
Don Williams
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
All values are batch averages
Density

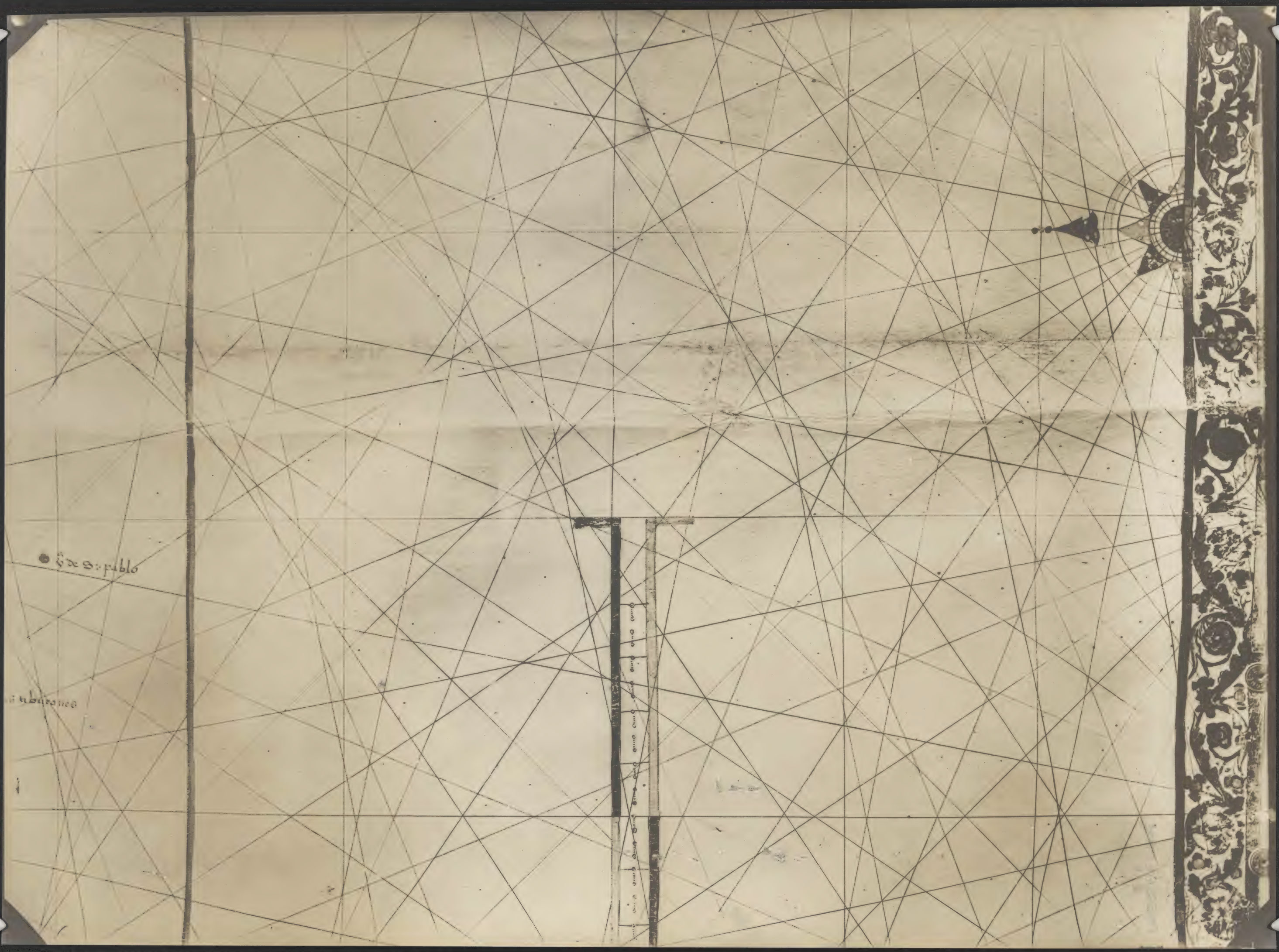
HEC RATIS EQVINQVE EST TOTVM QVE CIRC
MARE RVBRVM
SINVS PERSICVS



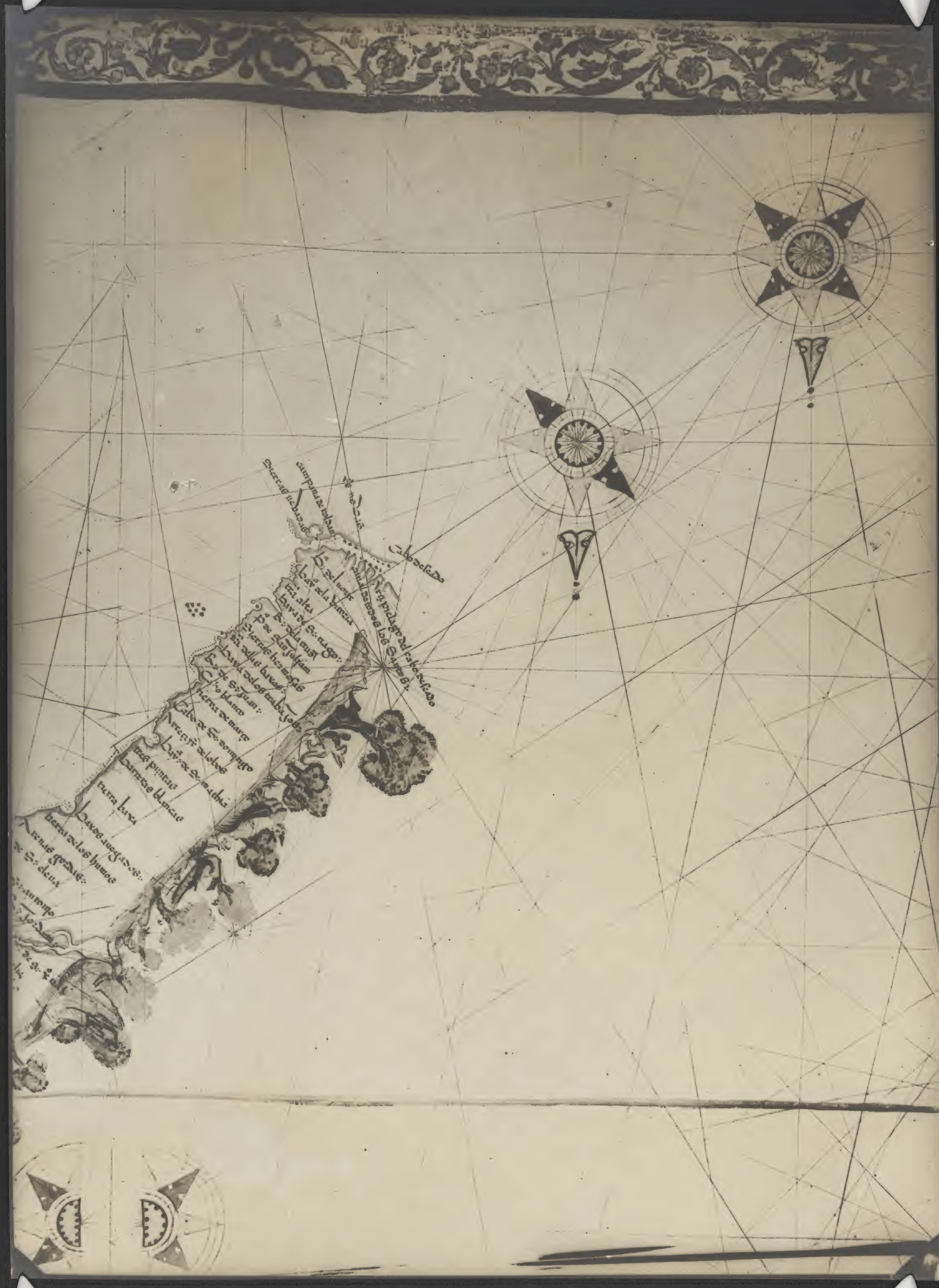


M001519

HEC RATIS EQVINOCTIALIS EST TOTVM QVE CIRCVITORBEM



Ꝑ de S: pablo


Cabo de Sa
Cabo de Sa
Cabo de S: Tom:
Cabo blanco
Cabo de S: domingo
Cabo de S: marta
Cabo de S: Jorge
Cabo de S: Jua:
Cabo de S: Jua:
Cabo de S: Jua:

TROPICVS CAPRICORNI

M001519

Cabo negro

Los mc danos

Sierra de S:la Gara

Angla de S:antonio

Angla de S:thome

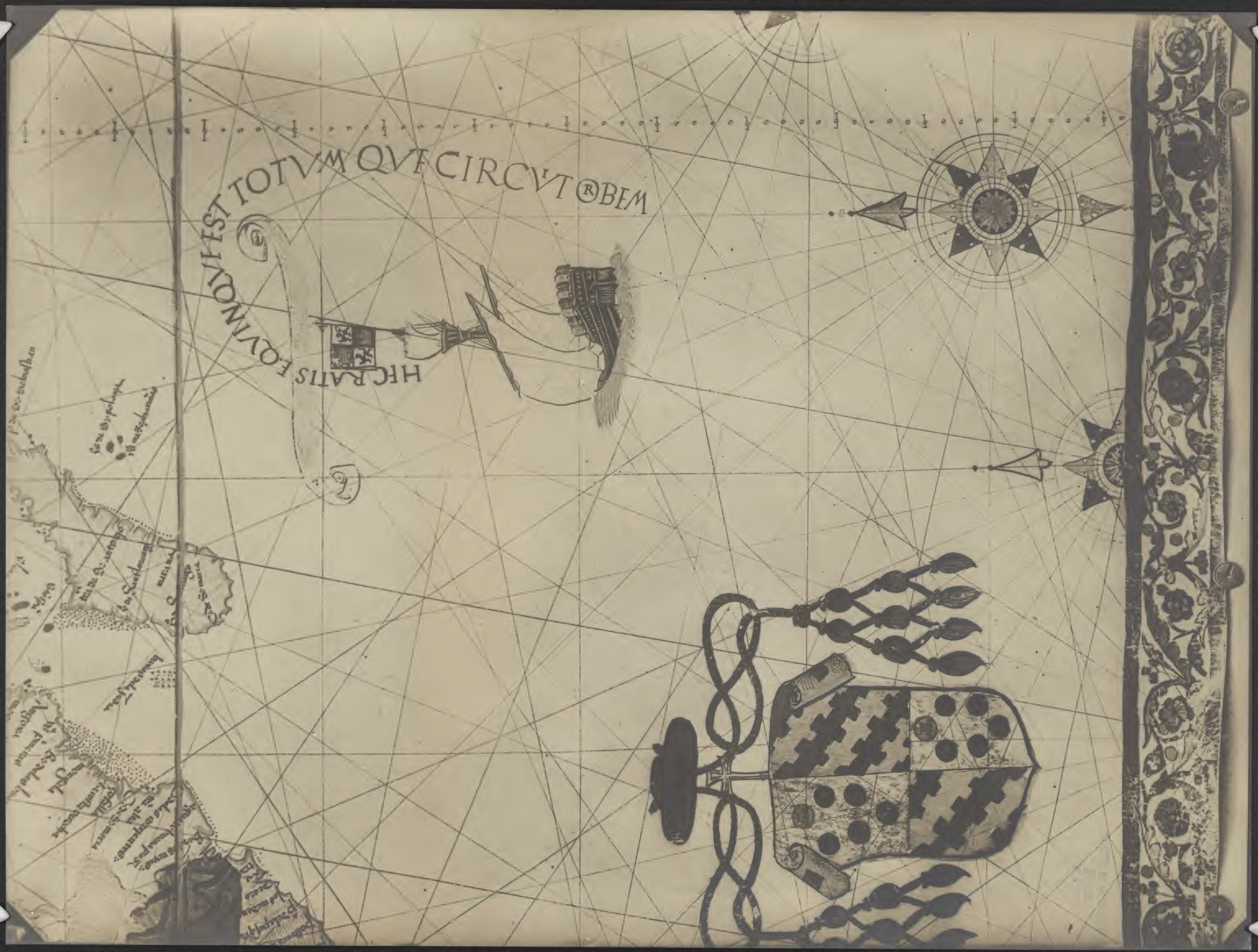
Angla delas bueltas

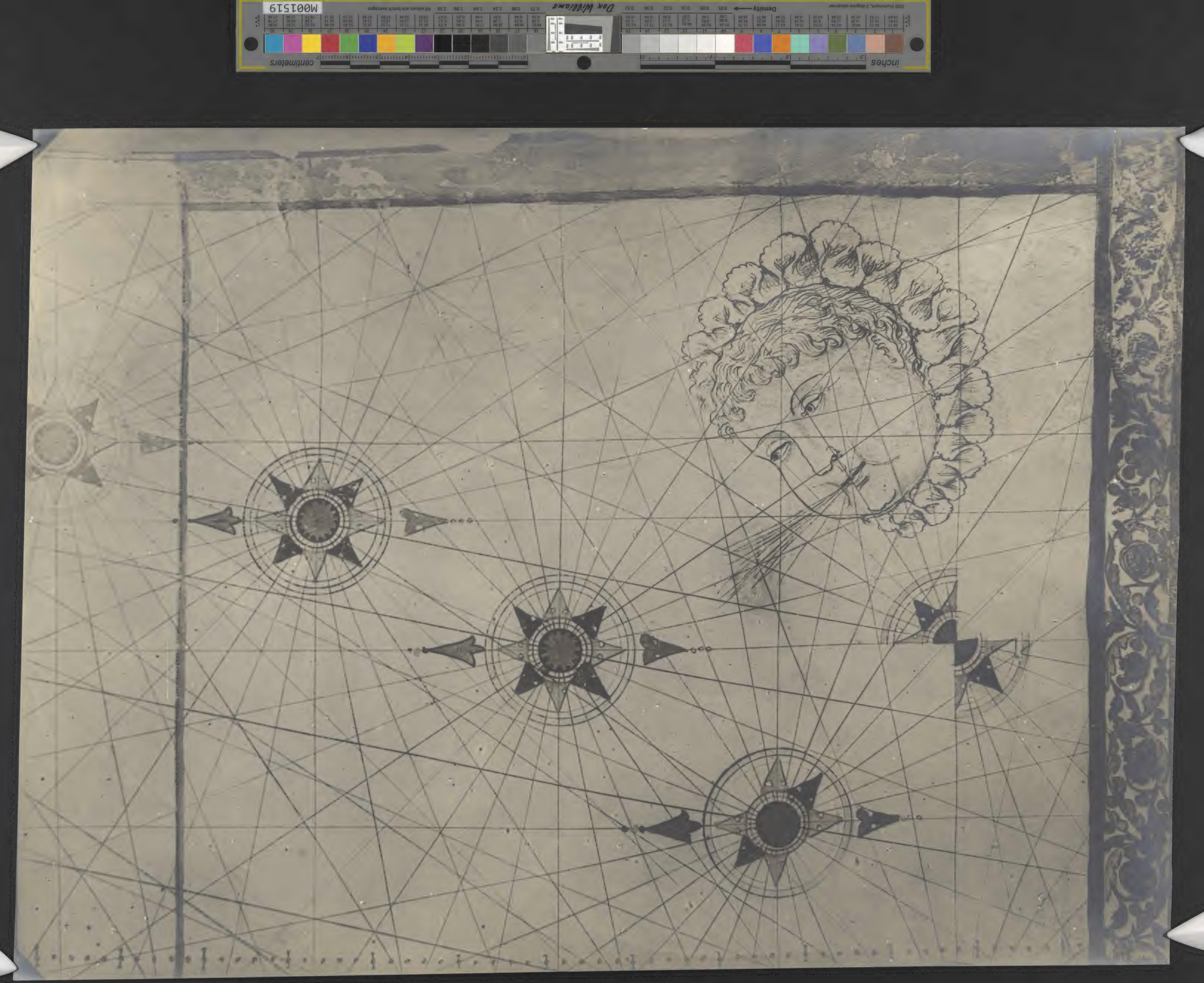
Ylcos seros

Cabo de buena esperança

M001519

Don Williams
M001519
inches
centimeters
Density
D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
All values are batch averages




Don Williams
M001519
inches
centimeters
Density
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer
All values are batch averages

M001519

LACHINA:

MAGNVS PELAGVS:

PROVINCIA DE MALVCO

GILOLO:

LINEA-

POLVS MVNDI ARCTICVS:

MVNDVS NOWS:

TIERA NVEVA DELOS BACALLAOS:

TIERA DEL LABRADOR

TIERA DE ESTEVAM COMEZ:

TIERA DEL LICENCIADO AILLON:

TIERA DE GARAY:

TIERA DE PANFILO DE NARBAEZ:

GOLFO DE LA NVEVA ESPANA:

ISLAS DELOS LVCAYOS:

ISLAS DELAS CANAREAS

OCCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

ISLAS DELOS ACORES:

ISLAS DE CABO VERDE:

ISLAS DE CARIBES:

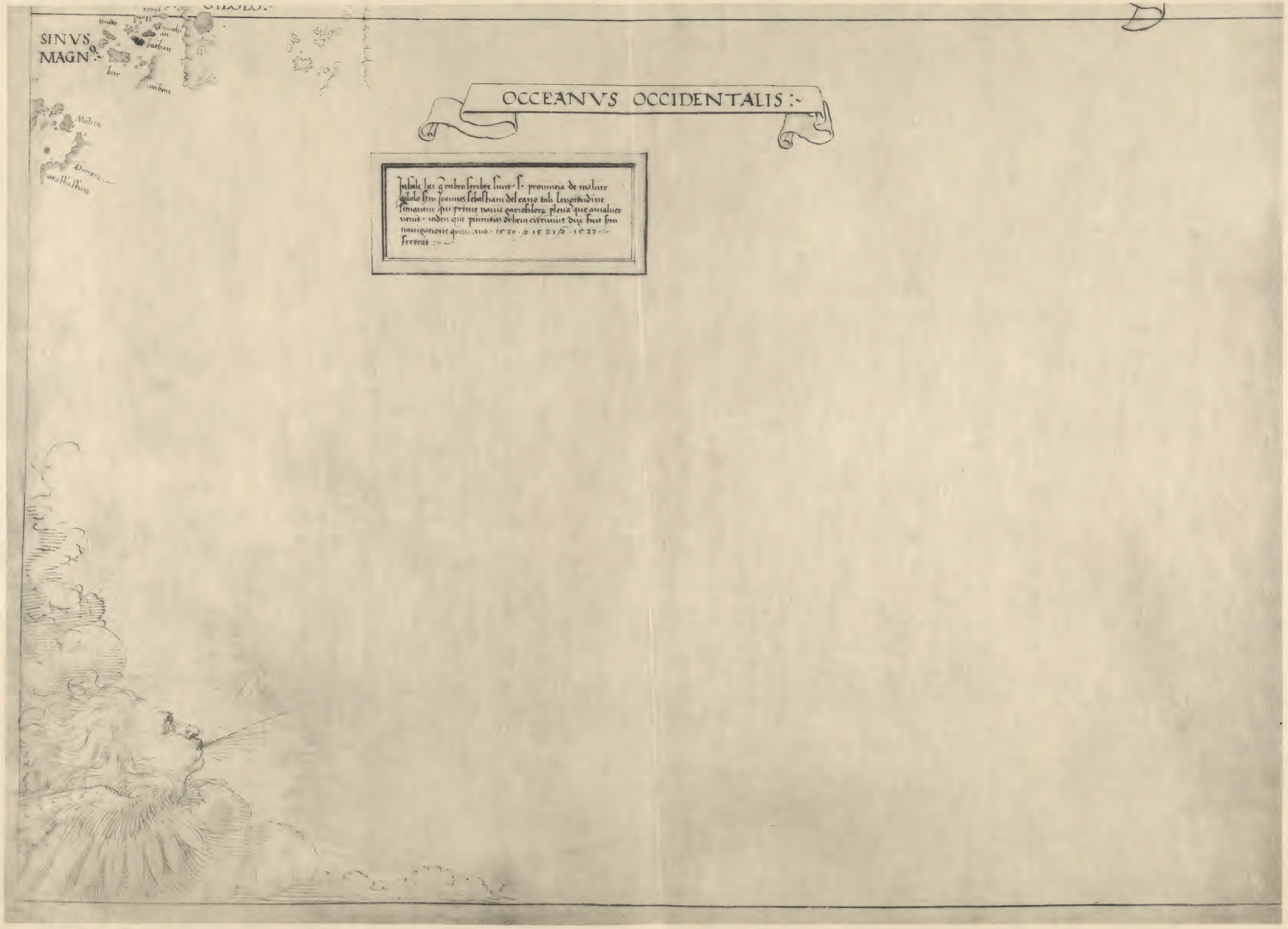
NVEVA ESPANA

QVINOCTIALES:

MAR DEL SVR:

CASTILIA DEL ORO

World
1502




Insule hec q̄ cubro scribte sunt · s · prouincia de maluco
gilolo hm Joannes sebastiani del cano tali longitudine
situantur qui prime nauis gariofilorū plena que a maluco
uenit · uiden qui primitus orbem circuiuit dux fuit hm
nauigacione quam ano · 1520 · ꝛ 1521 ꝛ · 1522 ·:-
fecerat :-

M00519

PERV PROVINCIA

RIO DE MARAÑON

ELBRASIL

MVNDVS NOWS

ELGRAM RIO DE PARANA

TIERA DE PATAGONES

POLVS MVNDI ANTARCTICVS

World
1502

# CARTA VNIV

LACHINA

MARE SINARVM

PROVINCIA DE MALVCO

GILOLO

VERSAL EN QVE

CIRCVLVS ARCTICVS

Nota que por esta figura puedes saber el lugar del sol si la declinacion del, q̃ndo anda dela parte del norte desta linea equinoctial ó quando anda dela parte del sur si ali quando son los solsticios y equinoctios, desta manera buisca. el mes y el dia que quieres aplica aquel hilo sobre el dia teniendo la mano fuera del zodiaco, pues ve que signo y grado cae debaxo aquel hilo y allí detrás que esta el sol aquel dia, quieres saber la declinacion pone el pie del compas en el grado que allaste que estaua el sol despues busca la mas cercana linea paralela q̃ es letra dette y ba por ella hasta los grados de altitud dela carta si el pie del compas que estaua en el lugar del sol te demostrara la declinacion que el sol tiene aquel dia.

MVND

TROPICVS CANCRI

ARIES TAVRVS GEMINI CANCER LEO VIRGO LI

MARTIVS APRILIS MAIVS IVNIVS IVLIVS AVGVSTVS SETIEBR

EQVINOCTIALIS

# S E C O N T I E N E

POLVS

NDVS NOVVS

Tierra que dora ba. Capobla
panfilo de narbaes

FLORIDA

CVBA

IVCATAN

NOVA SPAÑA

CASTILA DEL ORO

MAR DEL SVR

Habana

Iabeque

Iamaica

Iabeque

Iabaco

Iabaga

Iabermuda

Mexico

centimeters
inches
Density
All values are batch averages
DSD illuminant: 2 degree observer
Don Williams
M001519

# TODO LO QVE

VS ARCTICVS

MARE CONGELATVM

MARE IPERBOREVM

TIERA DEL LABRADOR

LOS BACA
LLAOS

Engronelant

maogarcetter

hobrelant

Norbegia

Germania magna

Bohemia

Flandes

Burgudia

Suecci

Suemia

Valchia

Lombardia

FRANCIA

HISPANIA

Galicum

Valearicum

Mare terrenum

Berbia

Numidia

Getulia

Africa

A F R I C

E T H I O P I A

Jalofo Regno

Mandingi Regno

Benim Regno

Lamina de portogal

Costa dela malagueta

tierra dlos bretones

Mar Blanco

Mar Bermejo

Mar Roxo

Mar Negro

Mar Caspio

Mar Rubro

Mar Mediterraneo

Mar Oceano

Mar Atlantico

Mar Indico

Mar Pacifico

Mar del Sur

Mar Bermejo

Mar Roxo

Mar Negro

Mar Caspio

Mar Rubro

Mar Mediterraneo

Mar Oceano

Mar Atlantico

Mar Indico

Mar Pacifico

Mar del Sur

# DEL MVNDO: SEA

Moscouia

Russia alba siue moscouia

SARMATIA ASIATICA

Tartaria precopiensis

PONTI EVXINI

MARE CAS PIVM

ASIA MINOR SIVE MAIOR TVRchia

ARMENIA

SVRIA

MARE MEDI TERRANEVM

IVDEA

BABILONIA

PERSIA

ARABIA DE SIRA

SINVS PERSICVS

ARABIA PETREA

MARE RVBRVM

ARAIA FELIX

SINVS ARABICVS

ARABIA SVB EGIPTO

# DESCVB

Nota que el estrecho que comunmente llamamos lo que le contiene dentro va alargado / puesto por altura dello por dicho de personas que en la parte del antestado / y tomado el sol / y en lo demas ligo a los cosmographos que particularmente hablaron de la latetud de algunos lugares / y los grados de longetud en el no pueden corresponder a las partes con que medium en la equinoctial por la menoridad de los paralelos porque en la anchedad del estrecho al mar roxo de suez damasco o hierusalen al mar perhico ay muy poco camino / aunque chaze mucho por razon de la menoridad de los paralelos como tengo dicho por manera que tuue por menor inconueniente esto que desproporcionar el mar / y tierra delmanera de como esta vsado / y concebido entramento / Cali mi ultimo saberas que mala es costa tierra firme / y casi peninsula / y la costa apocrifa que va a senalladas / no daba descobrec es por que no se sabe como va por que los descubridores no fueron tierra a tierra / ni lamismo entenderas de la isla de camatara / y tapoblana porque se sabe ques isla mas no se ha bolado por la parte del sur ni mismo golfo es isla mas no se ha bolado por la parte de leste / ni lomismo de laua burney / ni tamor polaguan cubu caylon / y otras islas / ni tierras que ni muestran ser islas ni tierra firme porque los descubridores no alantaron mas de lo que vieron / &c.

I A

INDIA EXTRA GANGEM

LACHINA

INDIA

SINVS GAGETICVS

MARE SINARVM

PROVINCIA DE MALVCO

PROVINCIA DE MALVCO

GILOLO

Estas islas y prouincia de maluco y gilolo de colorado estan en esta longetud segun oppinion y parecer de Juã Sebastian del cano capitan dela primera nao que bino de maluco y la primera que rodeo el mundo segun y por la nauegacion que hizo el año de 20 21 y 22 en el q̃ nos bino.

Quadrante horario de dos limbos el qual sirue para la eleuacion del polo de 37 grados el vso del es desta manera sabido el lugar del sol como ya se dicho pone la margarita onudo en el grado y signo que esta el sol despues mete el sol por las pinolas y la margarita onudo te amostrara la ora fasta saber que las lineas orarias coloradas siruen quando el sol se mone en los signos septentrionales y las prietas lo mismo quando se mueue en los signos australes y meridionales y tomaras el numero delos grados del signo al poner dela margarita segun que van escriptos por que lo que es principio de uno es fin del otro y asi con el quadrante podes tomar la eleuacion del sol o de otra estrella para saber la region donde estas andando por la mar o por los desiertos. Asimismo por la escala altimetra puedes saber la altura de una torre o planicie la largueza de un rio o la distancia de una colla y assi sirue para otras muchas cosas aquelo pueres aplicar y assi por el quadrante pueres sacar y saber la eleuacion sabiendo el lugar del sol.

Escala altimetra

Vmbra Recta

Vmbra Versa

Horas despues de medio dia

Horas ante el medio dia

Linea Equinoccial

Linea Septentrional

Linea Australa

margarita

FASTA AORA

EQVINOCTIALIS

ARIES PISCES AQVARIVS CAPRICORNVS SAGITTARIVS SCORPIVS LIBRA

MARTIV FEBRERO IANVARIVS DECEMBER NOVEMBRE OCTVBRE SETIEBRE

TROPICVS CAPRICORNII

R [illegible] que los pilotos sepan Regir en la mar con el [illegible] el sol al medio dia o la stretta de noche

Quando el sol andouiere dela parte del norte dela linea equinoctial & las sonbras fueren para el norte oquando andouiere dela parte del sur & las sonbras fueren para el sur dela altura que tomareς con el astrolabio oquadrante almedio dia veras quantos grados faltan para .90. & aquellos asuntara & con la declination de aquel dia & lo que sumare tanto estaς apartado dela linea equinoctial para la parte donde van las sonbras o andouiere el sol.

Quando el sol andouiere dela parte del norte & las sonbras fueren para el sur o quando andouiere dela parte del sur & las sonbras fueren para el norte alo que tomareς con el astrolabio oquadrante almedio dia asuntaras la declinacion de aquel dia & si la suma no allegare a .90. grados estaς de la otra parte dela linea aquellos grados que faltaron & si la suma buziere .90. grados estaς en la linea & si la suma pasare de .90. grados estaς de la parte donde andouo el sol aquellos grados que pasaron Casi que quando nollega a .90. estaς dela otra parte & quando pasa de .90. estaς en la linea & quando pasa de .90. antre el sol & la linea cada grado vale .17. leguas vnedia de norte sur o dela equinoctial & esto ala estimacion delos que nauegam porque le parece que loullon asi.

CIRCVLVS ANTARCTICVS

HIZOLA [illegible] COS

MAR DEL SVR

EL

estrecho de fernam de magallanes

POLVS AN

SMOGRAPHO DE

EL BRASIL

ANTARCTICVS

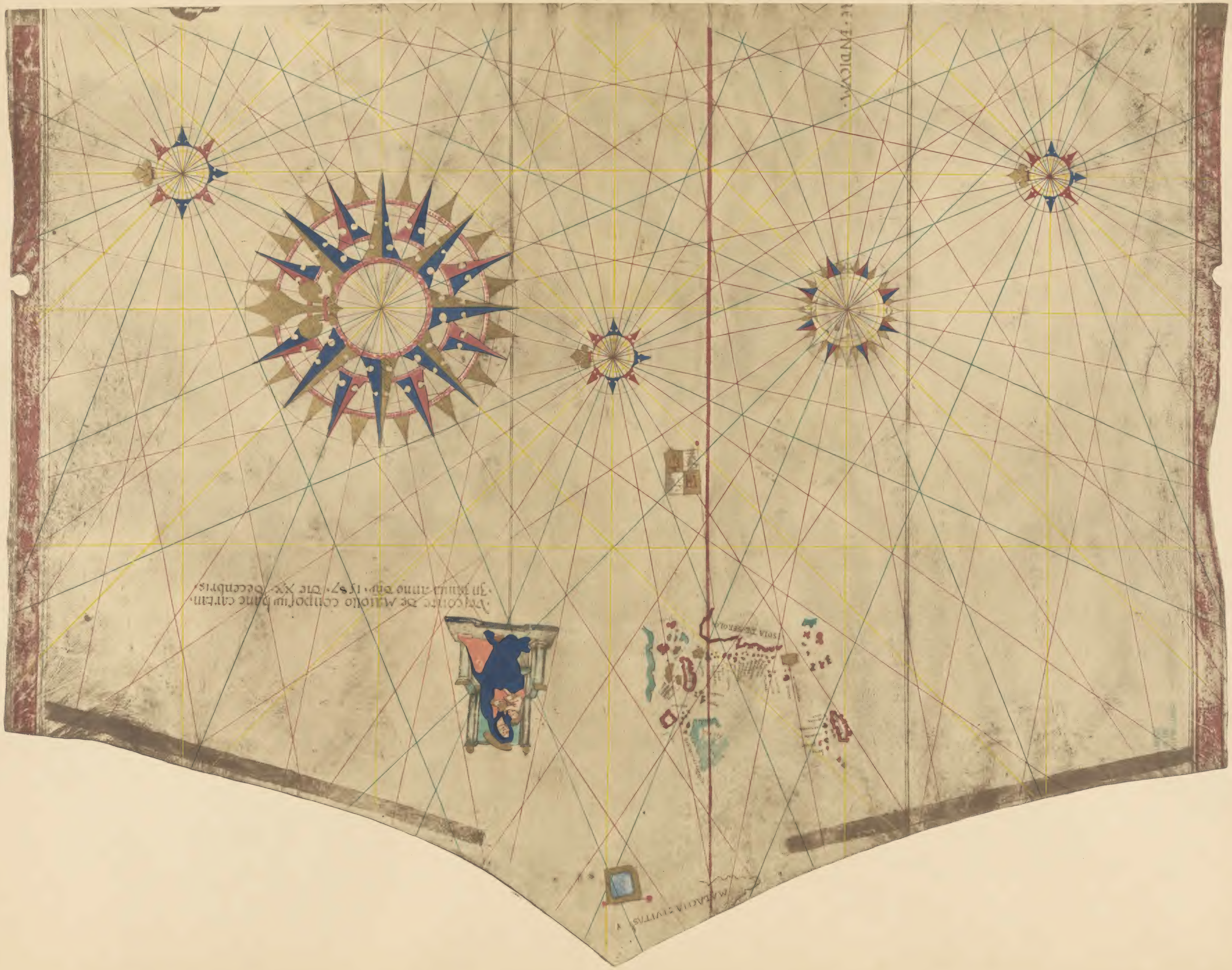
S V · MAGES TAD

PROVINCIA DE MALVCO

INDICVM

1527

VII EN SE VII




inches
centimeters
Density
Don Williams
M001519

Terra nouam descoberta per cristofal colombo Ianuensem de rete ispania.
Terra de lucac
Insula de Cuba
MARE OCEANVM.
FRANCESCA.
CORTE REALE.
LABORATH.
TERRA FLORIDA.
Terra de lucac
Insula de Cuba
MARE OCEANVM.

Linea equinoctialis
Linea de capricorno
AFRICA
Ethiopia inferior
Ethiopia
Arabia
Asia
Europa
Scotia
Anglia
Hibernia
Roma
Mare rubrum
Mare mediterraneum
Mare caspium
Mare occeanum
Mare Indicum
Mare Atlanticum
Mare Germanicum
Mare Balthicum
Mare Adriaticum
Mare Tirrenum
Mare Egeum
Mare Ponticum
Mare Caspium
Mare Rubrum
Mare Persicum
Mare Indicum
Mare Occean

Sin Antigua Regio
Sitia
Sogdiana
Bactriana
Persia
Carmania
Arabia
Camb aia Regio Indus
India extra Gangem
Equinoctialis
MARE INDICVM
Nave de Zndia
s.mbuchr

# Carta Vniuersal en que S

CHINA

MARE SINAR

SINVS MAGN

Prouincia de GILOLO

malueco

buelta amaluco

Esta es la nao trenidad compañera de la victoria la qual yendo bolver a la nueua españa pozo allar bientos contrarios sobio hasta 42 g. co el viento fueste e pa. q̃ ya tenia falta d marineros se boluio amaluco donde fue tomada delos portoguesses.

boya la nueua españa

boya de ladrones

boya amaluco

boya amaluco

# Se contiene todo lo que se ha mu

CIRCVLVS ARCTICVS

Nota que por esta figura puedes saber el lugar del sol & la declinacion del & quando anda de la banda del norte de la linea equinoccial o quando anda de la banda del sur & assi quando son los solsticios & los equinoccios: desta manera. Busca el mes & el dia en que lo quieres saber aplica aquel hilo sobre el dia teniendo la mano fuera del zodiaco pues de que signo & grado cae debaxo de aquel hilo & alli dirae que esta el sol aquel dia: Quieres saber la declinacion toma el compas & pone el pie del dicho compas en el grado que allaste que estaua el sol despues busca la mas cercana linea paralela que es leste deste ola equinoccial ocadadno delos tropicos & de pues della hasta los grados de la tetud de la carta & el pie del compas que estaua en el lugar del sol te demostrara la declinacion que el sol tiene aquel dia:

TROPICVS CANCRI:

GEMINI: CANCER: LEO: VIRGO: LIBRA: SEPTEMBER: AVGVSTVS: IVLIVS: IVNIVS: MAIVS: APRILIS: MARTIVS: TAVRVS: ARIES:

EQVINOCTIALIS LINEA:

NVEVA ESPAÑA

dixose assi por que ay aqui muchas cosas que ay en españa ay ya mucho trigo q an llevado de aca en tanta cantidad q los pueden ya cargar para otras partes ay aqui mucho oro de nacimiento:

# mundo Sehā de la ibierto fa...

...VS MVNDI ARCTIC...

2
Tierra de los bacallaos la qual descubrieron los corte reales ſr aquy ſe perdieron hasta aora no an allado cosa de prouecho ni de la pesqueria de bacallaos q̄ tanto se poca estima:

3
## TIERA DE ESTEVA GOMEZ:
la qual descubrio por mandado de su mag.tad de 1525: ay en ella muchos arboles ſr frutas de los de españa ſi muchos Ro donalles y sal mones y sollos: no han allado oro:

4
En toda esta costa del nort son los Indios de mayor estatura que no los de sancto domingo ni de las otras islas mantienense de maiz ſr pescado que ay en ella mucha abundancia ſr caça de muchos venados ſr de otras animalias diuerſas de pelejas de lobos ſr de Raposos ſr zorras

5
## TIERA DE AYLLON:
el qual la descubrio ſr boluiendo la a poblar por que es tierra muy dispuesta para dar pan ſr vino ſr todas las cosas de españa salleçio q̄ quy de dolēcia:

6
## TIERA DE GARAY:
en toda esta costa ni la del dicē cado ayllon ni la tierra de esteuan gomez no se ellas pera ya de allar oro como en la nueua españa por estar ya muy desuiada del tropico:

## EVA ESPAÑA
...ali por que ay aquy muchas ...ue ay en españa ay ya mucho ...an llegado de aca entanta ...do q̄ lo pueden ya cargar para ...rtes ay aquy mucho oro de ...iento:

Mexico

GVATIMALA

IVCATAN

CVBA

HAIti

MAR DEL SVR:

## CASTILLA DEL ORO:
...dicese asi por que a quien se alla mucho oro los Indios son mas belicosos de los q̄ son los de sancto domingo ni de las otras partes por que usan las flechas y ponçoña aquy esta un pueblo que se dize s. marta donde se alla mucha cantidad de oro por la tierra adentro aqui tienen los alemanes su gouernacion desde cabo de la vela hasta cumana q̄ seran 140 o 150 leguas:

## PERV:
Esta tierra de peru descubrio francisco pizarro en el año de 1527 aqui allo oro y plata q̄ rescato la gente es mas razonable q̄ los de las otras partes tiene q̄ vestirse de q̄ hazen paños tiene grandes ciudades muradas ſr grandes de donde ha adonde

10
Toda esta costa dende el Rio dulce hasta el cabo de san roque no se a allado cosa de prouecho esta costa fue dada a 2 deznes de agosto luego q̄ se descubrio las Indias ſr despues aca ha nos hecho buelco a ella. el Rio de matanzas es muy grande ſr entran en el naues por ...

...bengo de las Indias

...de las Indias

...de las Indias

M001519
Don Williams
centimeters
inches
Density
D50 illuminant, 2 degree observer
All values are batch averages

# ...ligora: Lisoña Diego Ribero

ARCTICVS.

OCCEANVS SEPTETRIONALIS

MARE HIPERBOREV.

Islanda

Engrolant

Norlegia

Alba rusia

Sarmacia

Silua hercinia

POT BALTEAT.

DACIA

Saxonia

GERMANIA

POLONIA

Bohemia

Austria

Hungaria

GRETIA

Dania

HIBERNIA

SCOTIA

ANGLIA

GALIA

HISPANIA

MAVRITANIA

GETVLIA

MARE MED

DESERTA LIBIE.

AFRICA

LIBIA INTERIOR

GVINEA

Regno de Ben

Regno de bia

MARE ETHIOPICVM

OCCEANVS OCCIDENTALIS

Tierra delos bacallaos
la qual descubrieron los
corte reales y aqui
perdieron hasta
ca no an allado ocolar
prouecho mas
a pesqueria de ba-
laos q son de po
estima.

Estas tierra descubrieron los Ingleses no ay
en ella cosa de prouecho

TIERA DEL LABRA
DOR.

Los desta parte aqui son alarues llama
los asi porque andan siempre en el campo
buscando siempre buenos pastos a sus ga-
nados. sus vestidos son unos alquices cong
lezo la sangre ellos son ya medio negros y
medio moros. Aqui tiene el rey de portogal
vn castillo adonde tiene su factoria y tracto
con los moros de pozos de aqui sacan
cada año muchos esclauos.

alarues

Estas islas de cabo verde son pobladas
de christianos tractan en gruesa com
mercadoria q llega de portogal ay
alarues en ellas mucho algodon y ganado
mouros.

Todos los desta costa son gente muy negros
andan desnudos tienen diuersos Reyes y
lenguas son gentiles y algunos vsan las
costumbres de los otros y los de
cerca han se los vnos a los otros y los de
den a los nauios de portogal por poco precio

Costa de la malagueta

En toda la costa de guinea desde las canarias
hasta cabo de corrientes no hallan tienen en
tracto por la mar en navios ni barcos mas de vnos
barcos de vn solo palo en q pescan.

En todo guinea ay mucho
oro en granos y en mayores
q los de la India todos libre de mas los negros

Elmanarenque todo lo
mesa de Dios Rayz de
se benda apeticion
dia comen cochas y pal
mucho grandes
Regno de bia
:tara.

Estas
del pu
cristia
gun
nillas
cocos
ajucar

Alq
nos
cong
Hab
palos
de sud
plaza de

# ...etro Lotmographo de tu magest...

SARMATIA EVROPE

SARMATIA ASIATICA

PONTVS EVXINVS:

COLCHIS

MARE HIR CANVM

SCITHIA ITRA IMAVMOTE

HIRCANIA

MEDIA

CARMANIA DESERTA

ASIA MINOR

CARMANIA

ARMENIA

MESOPOTAMIA

SIRIA

PERSIA

BABILONIA

IVDEA

ARABIA DESERTA

SINVS PERSICVS

ARABIA PETREA

ARABIA FELIX

MARE RVBRVM

ETHIOPIA SVB EGIPTO

SINVS BARBARICVS:

NILVS FLVVIVS

GRETIA

EGIPTVS:

Alba rusia

Sarmagia In europa

Silua Hercinia

Rusia alba sine nyeloroma

Nyeloroma

Nyceforis

Hungaria

Bala chia

Pobalia

Asamp9

Cocotora

Kegno de bla

Estas illas de sanct homes

Alquy habita el prestejuan delas indias

Alquy ay muchos cristianos en este Regno

Alquy ay muchos xpianos dela doctrina de s. matheo

Son xpianos dela doctrina de s. matheo

Nota que en egipto no llueue saluo

Vō. q̄ hallo dan dalco. la. 2ª

Hasta qui el leuante que comũmente llamamos lo que se contiene dende el estrecho de gibraltar a dentro ha asentado / puesto por altura dello por dichos de personas q̃ en algunas partes del an estado / tomado el sol / q̃ lo temas sigo a los cosmographos q̃ particularmente ablaron dela latetud de algunos lugares / a los grados de longetud en el no pueden correlponder alas partes con que mediam en la equinocial por la menoridad de los paralelos por que en la ỹdad dende el cayro al mar roxo o dende damasco a Iherusalem al mar perfico ay mas poco camino / aqui se abaxe mucho por Razon dela menoridad de los paralelos como tengo dicho por manera que me por menor Inconueniente esto q̃ no delippor cionar el mar / tierra de leuante de como ya esta ỹdo / concebido enlamente Cy asy mismo sabemos que melaca es tierra firme / daly peninsula · Asy sabemos q̃ gilolo es illamas no se ha bosado por la banda de leste / y lo mismo entendemos de Iauas burney / timor q̃ son illas mas no se han bosado / Asy polaguan cubu / cathon / otras illas / tierras q̃ muestran ser illas o tierra firme por que los descubridores no asentaron mas de lo que vieron :—

TA·

SCITHIA EXTRA IMAV·MOTEM·

ARACHOSIA·

I

GEDROSIA·

INDIA INTRA GANGE·

INDIA EXTRA GANGE·

A

CHINA·

SINVS GANGETICVS

MARE INDICVM·

MARE SINAR·

CAMATRA

SINVS MAGN

GILOLO

neste Regno de bengala ay muchos paños pintados q̃ valen mucho por toda la ỹdia · aqui vale el oro al

neste Regno de canbaya ay mucho trigo q̃ llevan para la ỹdia aqui se hazen muchos paños de algodon q̃ llevan por mercadoria para otras partes / lengua e parte / rio gazurate

neste Regno de pegu / de anssian ay mucho almizcar / diamantes / aqui se coge vna semilla a q̃ llaman cacho / pucho q̃ vale mucho en otras partes para comer · es especia / para la china

Malaca es vna ciudad en q̃ ay muchas mercadorias / gallias traen las naos de diuersas partes / de la propria tierra no ay cosa / gallias secas

En esta prouincia de la china ay mucha seda almizcar / ruybarbo / porcelanas todo en mucha abundancia / semejan mucho alos alemanes ·

neste Regno de pegu / de anssian ay mucho almizcar / diamantes / aqui se coge vna semilla a q̃ llaman cacho / pucho q̃ vale mucho en otras partes para comer · es especia / para la china

Estas baxas no se nombran por no ser de otras partes ·

aqui se cosen las perlas

neste isla ay muchas canela / muy fina / muchos arboles de canela

Encamatara ay primera tierra · s · en sinda / pacem / la qual se gasta en la china ay mucho menos / y en fe can fora / canela muy fina / mucha seda ·

Aqui ay muchas canfora ·

Prouincia de maluco donde se coge el clauo

neste isla ay mucho clauo

aqui se cosen las mazas

Density → 0.05 0.09 0.16 0.22 0.36 0.52 0.75 0.98 1.24 1.64 1.96 2.38 All values are batch averages

centimeters

inches

Don Williams

M001519

SINVS MAGN

Prouincia de Gilolo

malueco

Estas yllas ſe prouincia de malueco ſ gilolo
de colaco eſtan en eſta longetud ſegun op
pinion ſe pareçer de Juan ſebaſtian del cano
capitan de la primera nao que bino de ma
luco ſ la primera q̃ bodo el mundo ſegun
ſe poe la nauegacion que hizo el año de 20
21 ſ 22 en el qual bino carga de clauos

Scala Altimetra:

Umbra Recta:

Umbra Verſa:

Horas deſpues q̃ medio dia:

Horas ante q̃ medio dia:

Libra

Aries

Taurus

Gemini

Cancer

Leo

Virgo

Sagitarius

Capricornus

Aquarius

Pisces

Aries

Taurus

Gemini

Cancer

Leo

Virgo

Libra

Scorpius

EQVINOCTIALIS LINEA:

ARIES ♈ TAVRVS ♉ GEMINI ♊ CANCER ♋ LEO ♌ VIRGO ♍ LIBRA ♎ SCORPIVS ♏ SAGITTARIVS ♐ CAPRICORNVS ♑ AQVARIVS ♒ PISCES ♓

MARTIVS. APRILIS. MAIVS. IVNIVS. IVLIVS. AVGVSTVS. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. NOVEMBER. DECEMBER. IANVARIVS. FEBRVARIVS.

TROPICVS CAPRICORNI:

Regimento dela altura para que los pilotos se sepan Regir en la mar con el astrolabio equadrante tomando la elenacion del sol al medio dia o la estrella de noche :—

Quando el sol andoviere dela banda del norte dela linea equinocial & las sombras fueren para el norte : Oquando andoviere dela banda del sur & las sombras fueren para el sur dela altura que tomares con el astrolabio oquadrante al medio dia deras quantos grados faltan para .90. & aquellos q̃ juntaras con la declinacion de aquel dia & log̃ sumare tanto estaras apartado dela linea equinocial para la parte donde dan las sombras o andoviere el sol :—

Quando el sol andoviere dela banda del norte & las sombras fueren para el sur : Oquando andoviere dela banda del sur & las sombras fueren para el norte : Alo que tomares con el astrolabio o quadrante asuntaras la declinacion de aquel dia & sy la suma no allegare a .90. grados estaras dela otra parte dela linea aquellos grados que faltaron & si la suma biziere .90. grados estaras en la linea equinocial & si la suma pasare de .90. grados estaras dela parte donde anda el sol. Aquellos grados que pasaron ☾ Asy que quando no allega a .90. estaes dela otra parte & quando haze .90. estas en la linea & quando pasa de .90. antes el sol & la linea : ☾ Cada grado de norte sur dale 17 leguas y media & aso dela equinocial & esto ala estimacio de los q̃ navegan porq̃ les parece q̃ lo alcançan :—

Quando la estrella estuviere ágima del polo dela altura en que la tomares restaras lo que la estrella esta mas alta que el polo : & quando la estrella estuviere mas baxa ala altura en que la tomares acreçentaras lo que la estrella esta mas baxa & lo que sumare sera lo que estara apartado dela linea equinocial para la banda del norte :—

Sigue australia :

Sigue septentrionalia :

CIRCVLVS ANTARCTICVS.

artes conforme ala capitulaçõ

PERV:

MVNDVS NOWS.

TIERA DE PA
TAGONES.

TIERA DE FER
NADEMAGAL
LAES:

POLVS MVNDI ANTARC

ó que hizieron los catholicos

# TIERA DEL BRASIL:

Aqui no se alla otra cosa de prouecho mas
del brasil q no les costa mas de traerlo cort
e traerlo a las naos lo qual hake los Indios q
por poca cosa come carne de humanas sey do
enemigos. Aqui tiene el Rey de portogal
en pernābuco vna fatoria donde tiene
mucha cantidad de brasil cogido para las
naos q han acargar :-

MARE ETHIOPICVM

bengo de maluco

bengo de maluco

bengo de maluco

vā de ste stēdrama

vā de g. alnarez

NDI ANTARCTICVS

icos Reyes de España el Rey don

SINVS BARBARICVS:

PALVDES NILI:

MONTES LVNÆ:

INSVLA DIVI LAVRĒTII:

PROMONTORIVM BONÆ SPEI:

OCCEANVS MERIDIONALIS:

Nota que en egipto no llueue saluo que mediante la mundacion del rio nilo se haze muy fecunda.

Los que abitan en este cabo de buena esperança son muy negros entienden se por si los andan desnudos no tienen calças son muy ligeros no tienen armas sino unos palos tostados

Desde la isla de S. lorenço hasta maluco mio siempre nauegaron moros y de gentiles y oyan dios ellos tenian mayor nauegacion que los cristianos porque los moros de aden y de meca tractauan con sus naos en malaca y encamatara y en java y en toda la costa de la India no auia lugar de tracto donde no tuuiesen aliento y mandado que en aquellas partes como dezia son los genoueses en la cristiandad que no ay cosa que no anden y ann pocos parecer poco seruan a turchia y corren toda africa: y como eron mercaderes tan principales y ricos por nepo dexan mandar la tierra como melquiaz que mandaua diu: ormuz beria quel nadie siempre por mozos adonde el Rey por fuerça auia de ser gentil — si por su hagadad lo mandaua todo:—

on Juan de portogual el ia Villado

MARE INDICVM

OCCEANVS ORIENTALIS

CAMATRA

SINVS MAGN

IAVAS

GILOLO

Encamatara ay primera luega. S. en
sunda. y. paçem. la qual segasta en la
china ay mucho meyssoyn. y. can soza. y.
cane la muy fina. y. mucha seda.

Pronuncia de
maluco dõde
se cose el cla
uo.

A quay mucha canfora.

A quay mucho meyssoyn.

A quay mucho sandalo.

A quay seco en las mangas

nella ysla ay
mucho clauo

1529

Scala altimetra

Vmbra Recta:

Vmbra Recta:

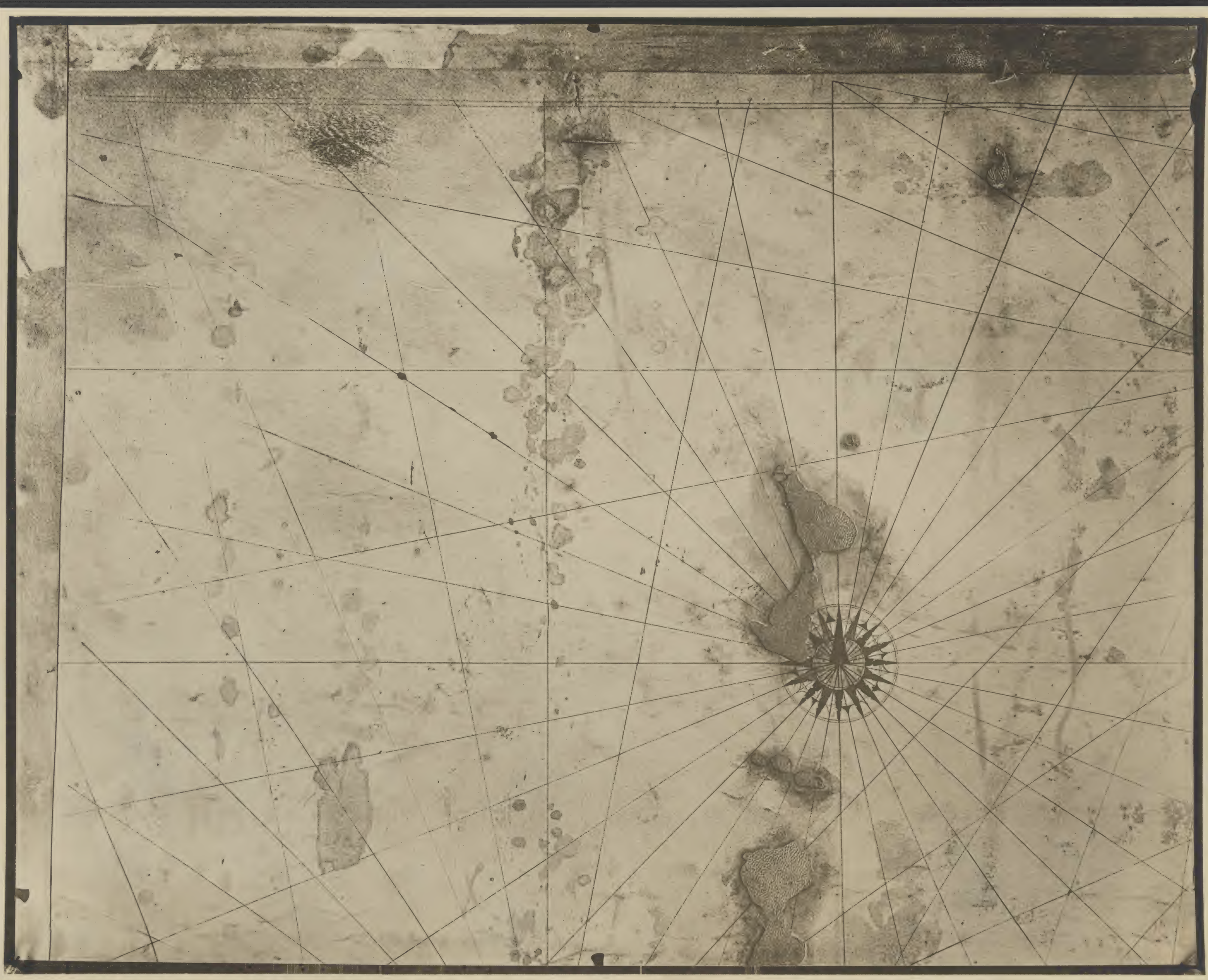
Vmbra versa:

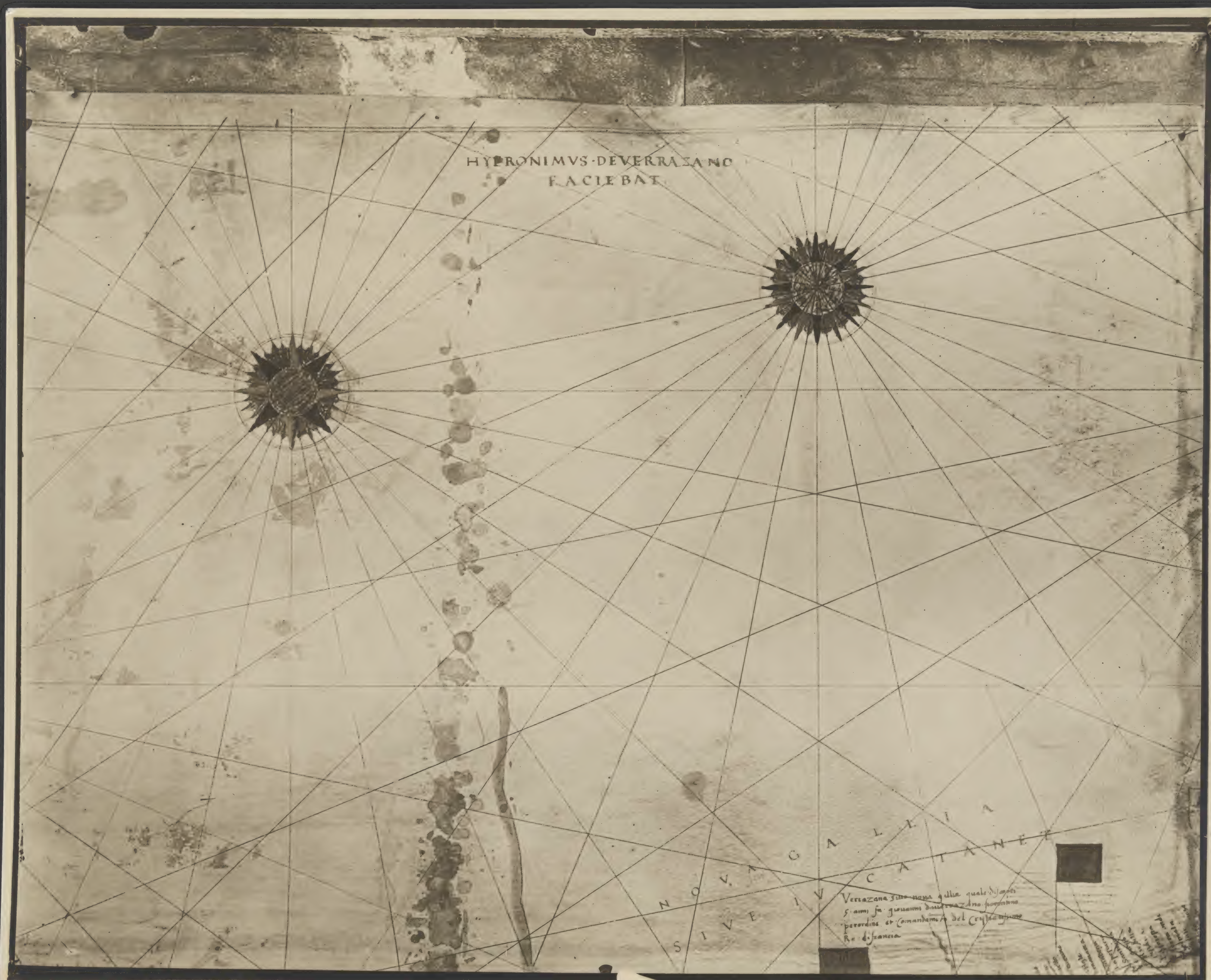
Vmbra vsa:

Astrolabio Marinmo:

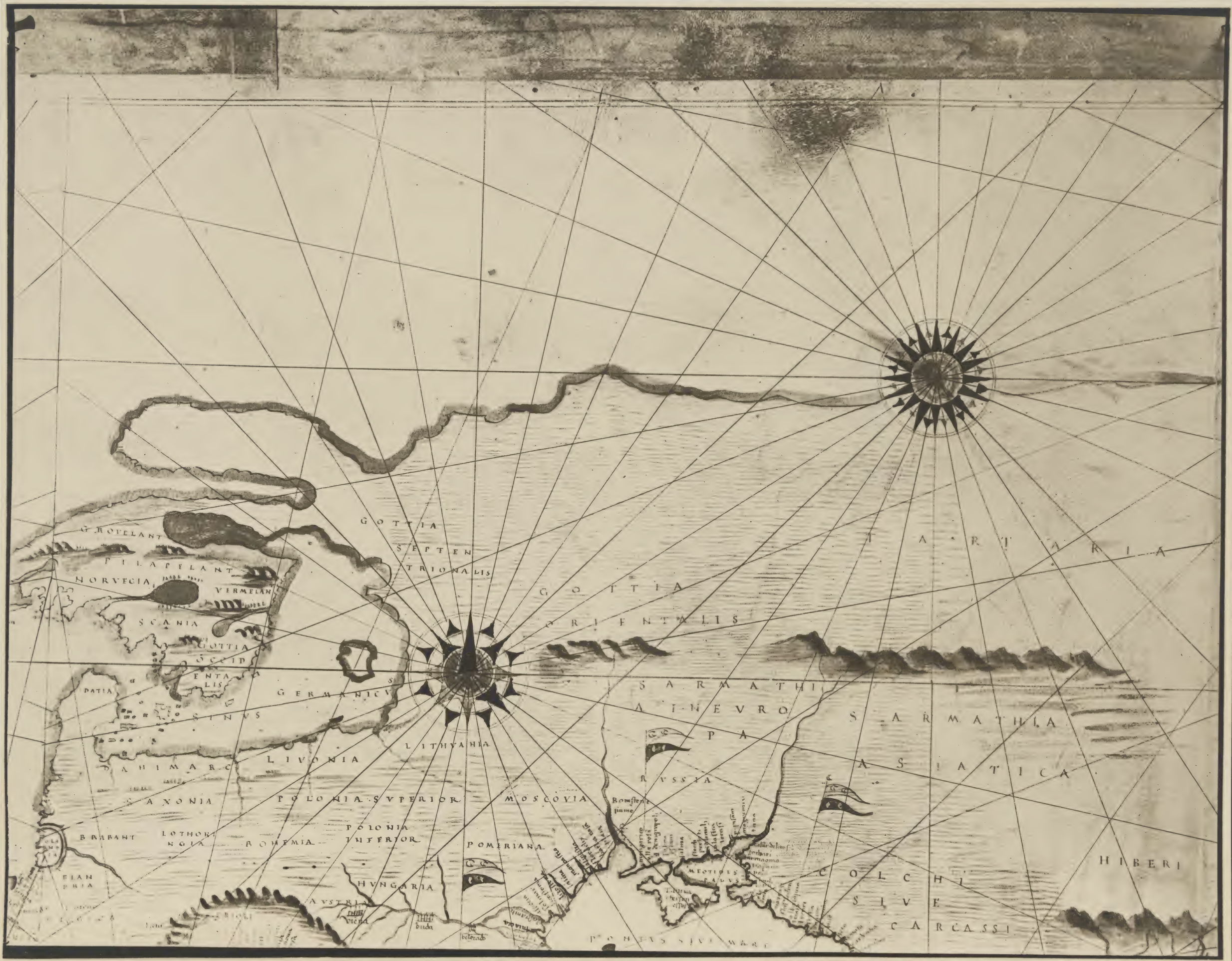
ctorde sillas: Anõ de 1494

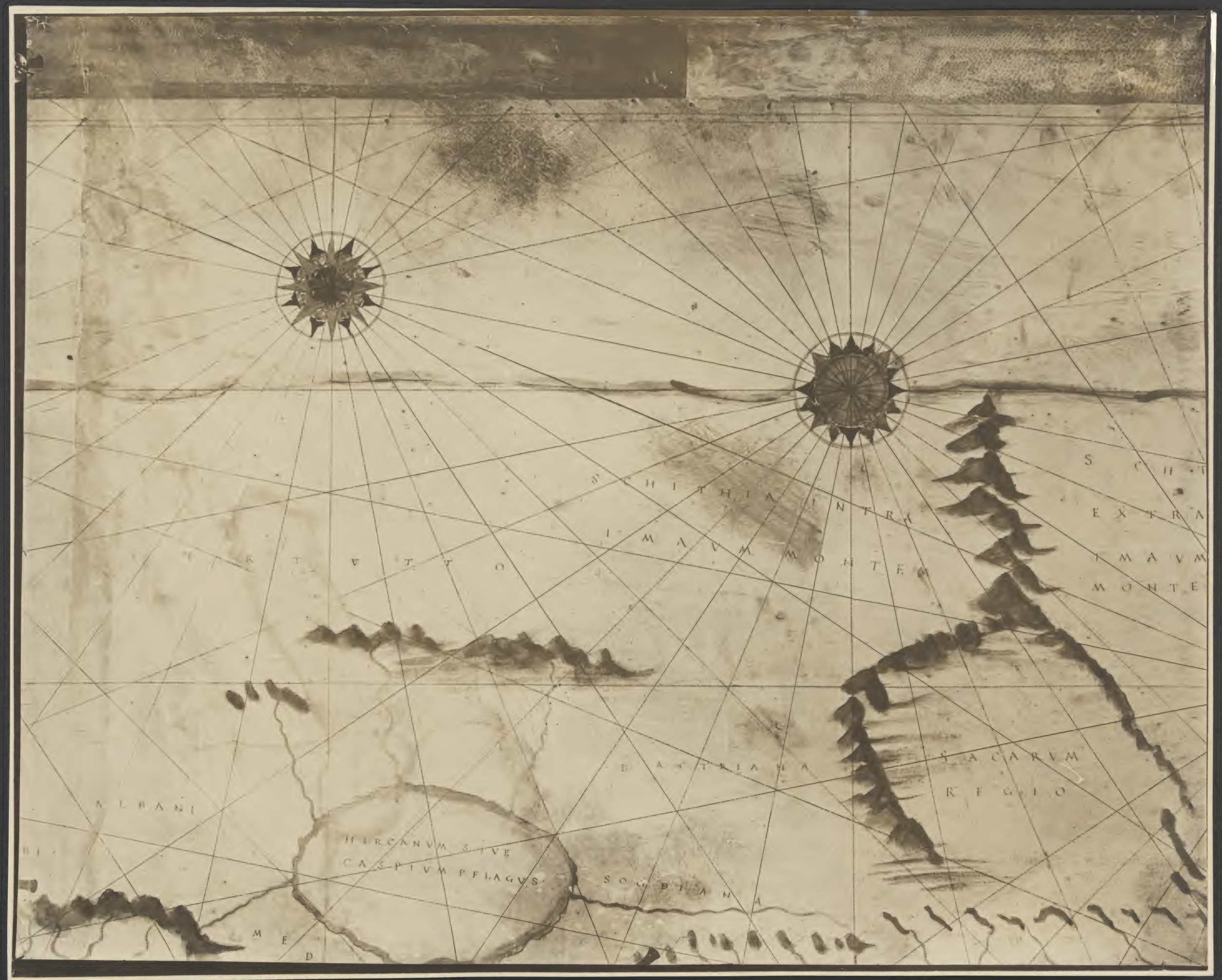
M001519




HYERONIMVS·DEVERRAZANO
FACIEBAT
NOVA GALLIA
SIVE IV CATANET
Verrazana sive nova gallia quale discorsi
5 anni fa giouanni dauerrazano fiorentino
per ordine et comandamento del Cristianissimo
Re di francia

Don Williams
M001519
centimeters
inches
Density
All values are batch averages


GROVELANT
PILAPELANT
NORVEGIA
VERMELAN
SCANIA
GOTTIA
OCCID
ENTA
LIS
PATIA
GERMANICVS
SINVS
DAHIMARC
LIVONIA
SAXONIA
BRABANT
LOTHORI
NGIA
BOHEMIA
FLAN
DRIA
GOTTIA
SEPTEN
TRIONALIS
GOTTIA
ORIENTALIS
LITHVANIA
POLONIA SVPERIOR
POLONIA
INFERIOR
MOSCOVIA
POMERIANA
HVNGARIA
AVSTRIA
viena
buda
belgrado
SARMATHI
A INEVRO
PA
RVSSIA
Bomstent
sinne
MEOTIDES
PALVS
PONTVS SIVE MARE
TARTARIA
SARMATHIA
ASIATICA
COLCHI
SIVE
CARCASSI
HIBERI


SCHITHIA INTRA
IMAVM MONTEM
SCHT
EXTRA
IMAVM
MONTE
BACTRIANA
SACARVM
REGIO
ALBANI
HIRCANVM SIVE
CASPIVM PELAGVS
SOGDIANA
MED

S CHTHIA
EXTRA
IMAVM
MONTEM
SERICA
REGIO
TANGVT
PROVINCIA
VM
O
CATTAIO

M001519

NOVA GALLIA
SIVE IVCATANET
Luisa
armellina sirtes
IVCATANA
ANTILIE
INSVLE DE CANIBALI
Santa Lucia
Sanminicenti
magdalena

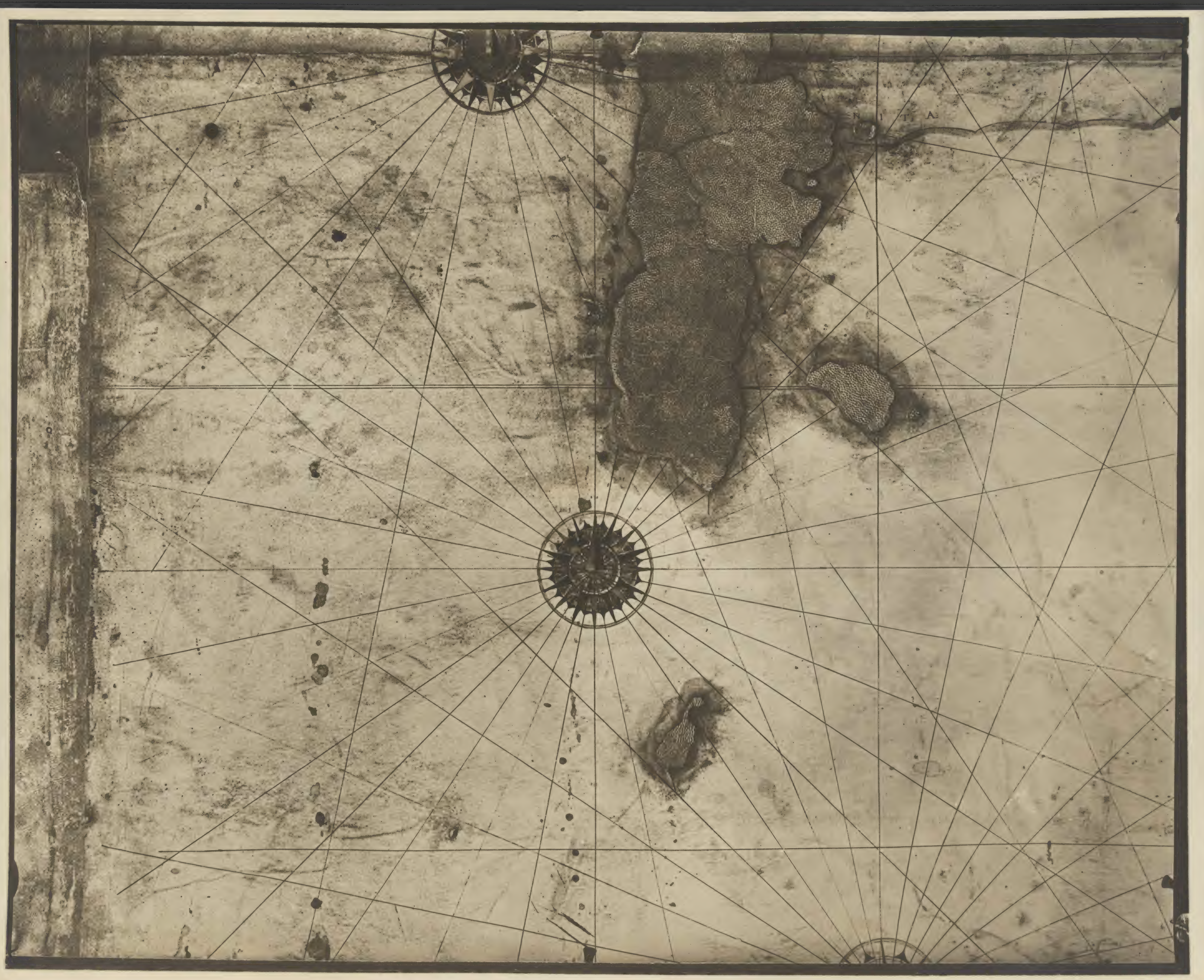
M001519
Don Williams
centimeters
inches
Density
All values are batch averages

SAXONIA
POLONIA SVPERIOR
MOSCOVIA
BRABANT
LOTHORINGIA
BOHEMIA
POLONIA INFERIOR
POMERIANA
FLANDRIA
HVNGARIA
AVSTRIA
BELGICA
GALLIA
COLCHI SIVE CARCASSI
HIBERI
PONTVS SIVE MARE MAGIOR
ARMENIA MAIOR
CAPPADOCIA
MINOR
ARMENIA
minor
ASIA
CILICIA
SICILIA
CRETA
ARABIA PETREA
AFRICA
CIRENE
AEGIPTO
MARMARICA
AETHIOPIA SVB AEGIPTO
REGNO D'ORGANA
ARABICVS SINVS
MARE DE LA RENA
AETHIOPIA
TROGLO

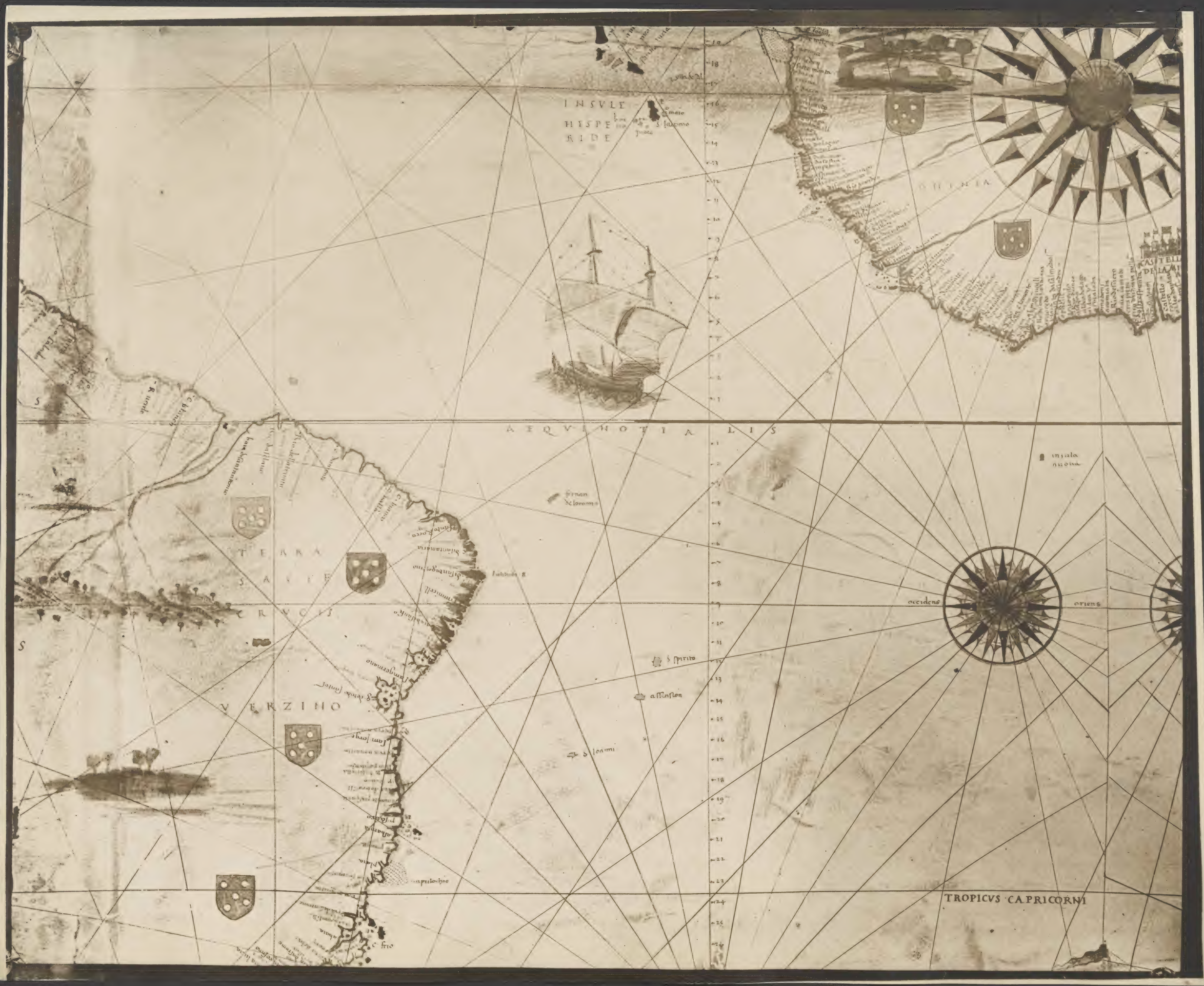
ALBANI
BERI
HIRCANVM SIVE
CASPIVM PELAGVS
SOGDIANA
MEDIA
HIRCANIA
ARIA
ARACOSIA
ESO
POTA
NIA
ASSIR
IA
PARTHIA
GEDROSIA
INDIA INTRA
GANGEM
FLVVIVM
Corozano
CARMANIA
DESERTA
BABILONIA
PERSIA
SVSIANA
HIRCANIA
ANZI CAR
MANIA
ARABIA
DESERTA
BERISINGAL
REGNO
DINARS
INGA
CANBAIA
ARABIA
FOELIX
DIGOA
REGNO

GATTAIO
PROVINCIA
INTRA
INDIA
EXTRA
GANGEM
FLVVIVM
INDIA SVPE
RIOR
SINARVM
SITVS
LACI
NA
gangem f
REGNO
DI BONGALA
Tarnasari
fulicandia
carta
carognio
tochoa
cara
inquesta montagnia
Sitruouano e diamanti
REGNIO
DIPEGV
SINVS
GANGETIC

M0015I9



TERRA
AMERICA
DABAIBA
PARTAS
MVNDVS
NOVVS


INSVLE
HESPE
RIDE
AEQVINOTIALIS
TERRA
SANTE
CRVCIS
VERZINO
occidens
oriens
insula nuova
S spirito
assension
S Ioanni
TROPICVS CAPRICORNI

M001519
Don Williams
centimeters
inches
Density
All values are batch averages

M00151 9
Don Williams
Density
inches
centimeters

REGNO DIGOA

GOA

REGNO DECCAN

SINVS GANGETICVS

barra di pegu

questa insula di ceylon

questa insula di sumatra

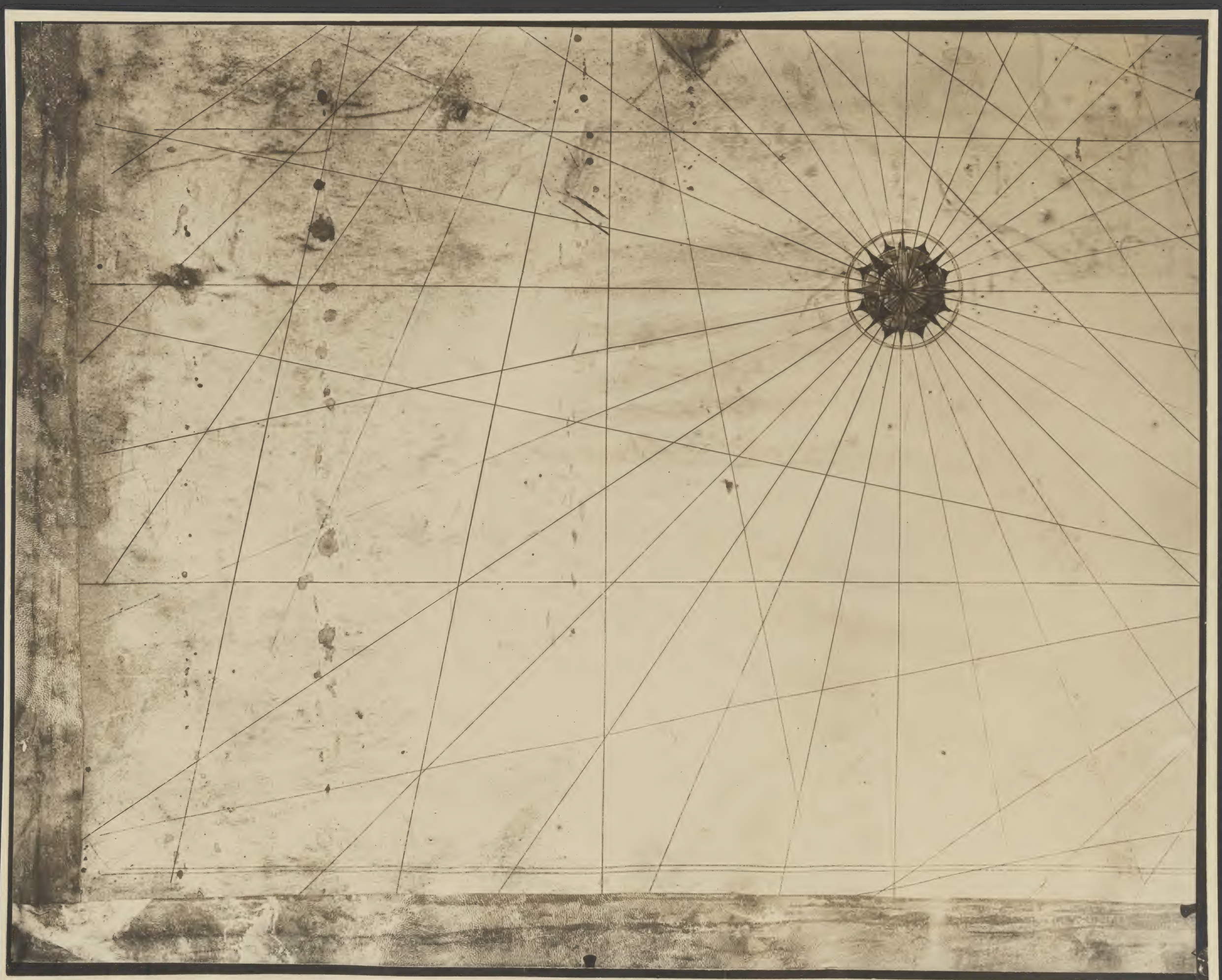
questa insula di sumatra

questa insula di sumatra

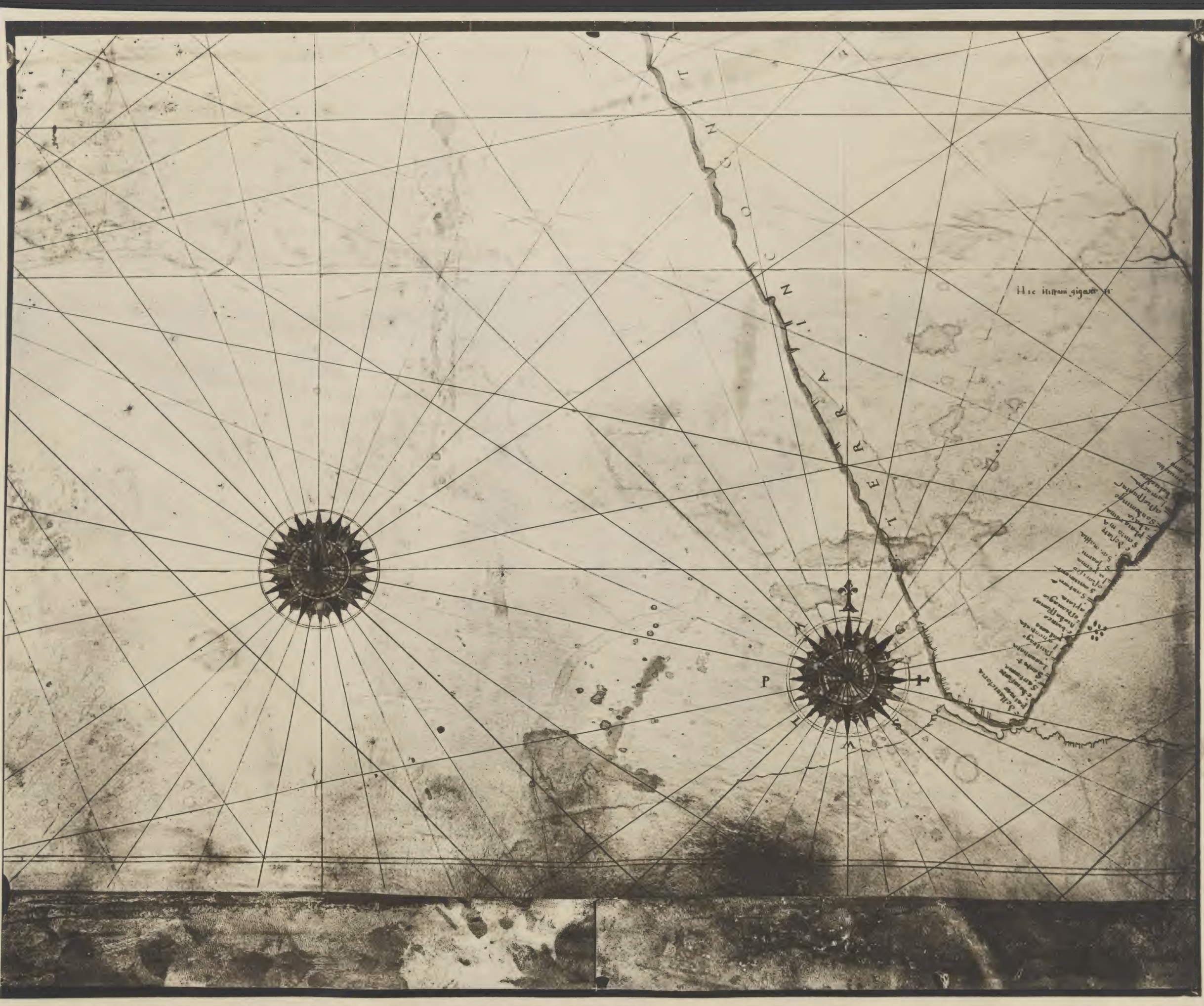
M00151 9
Don Wiebrans
Density
inches
centimeters

S I N V S
G A N G E T I C V S
T A P R O B A N A
I N S V L A
S I V E
S A M A T R A
Inquesti monti nasce
Oro, Argento
Stagno, Rame
Sitruouano e diamanti
R E G N O
D I P E G V
qui sitruouano Rubini
in gran quantita
R E G N O
D I M E L A
C C A
Malacca
Insule dimelacca
B V R N E I

M0015I9



M001519
Don Williams
centimeters
inches
Density



TROPICVS · CAPRICORNI

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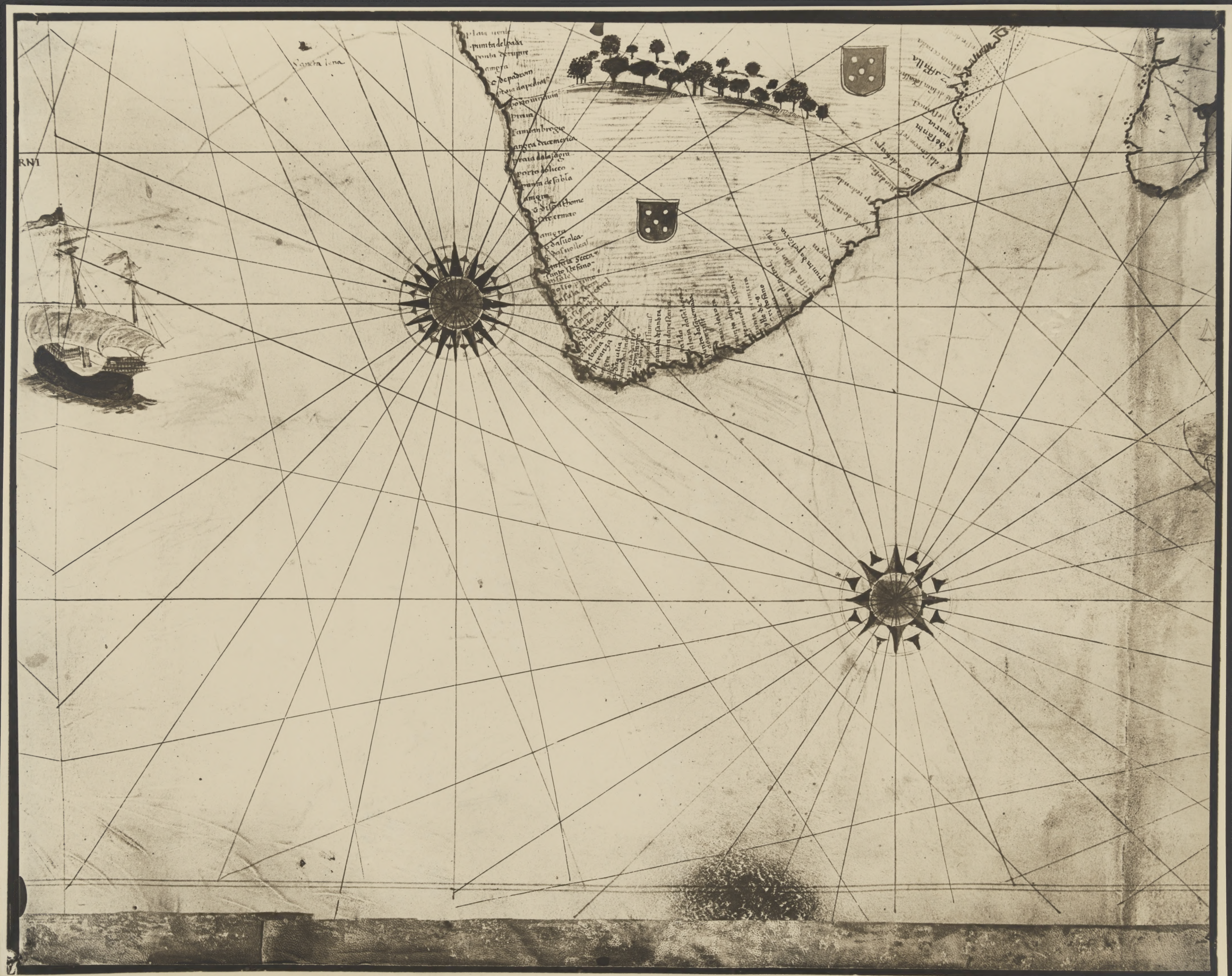
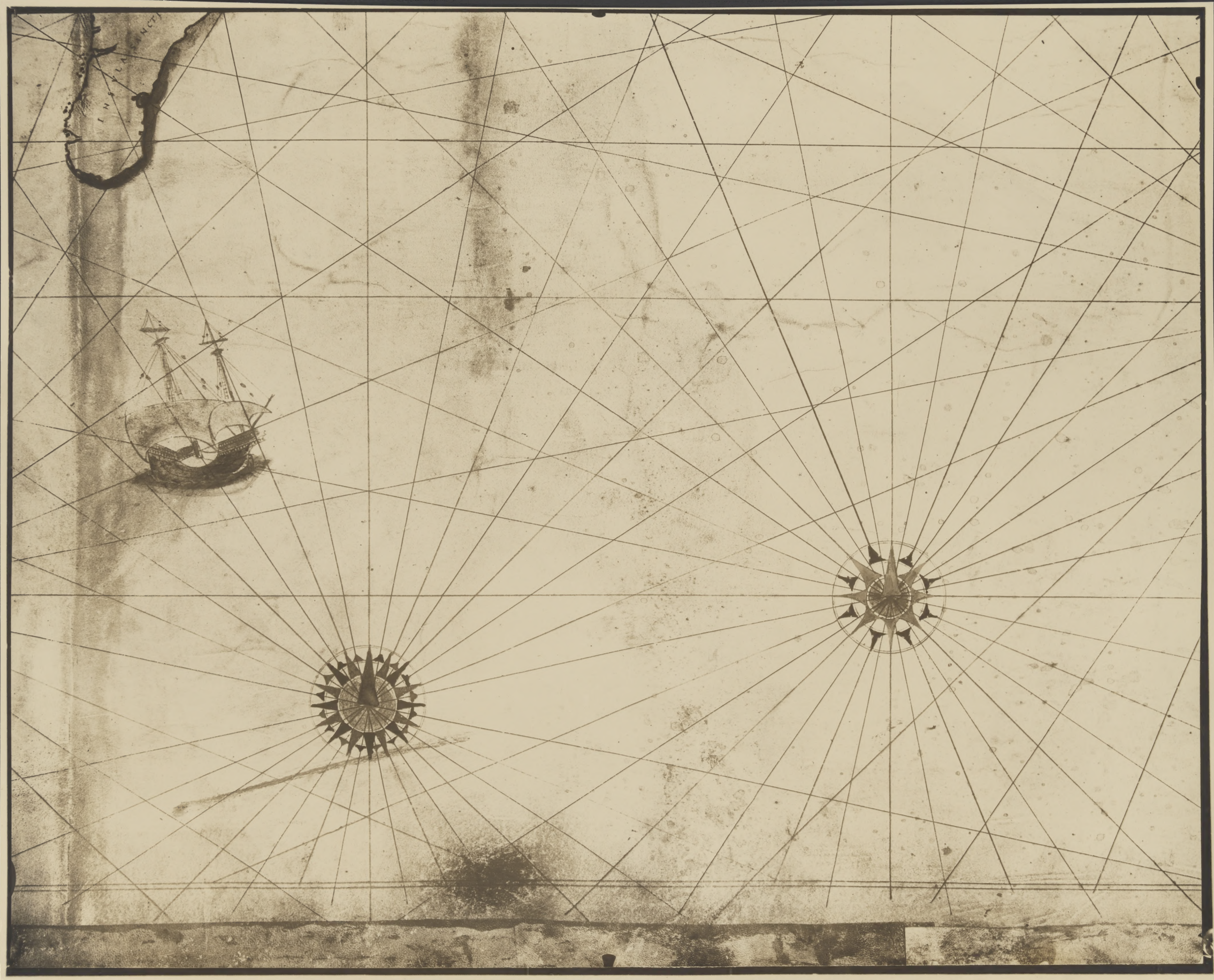
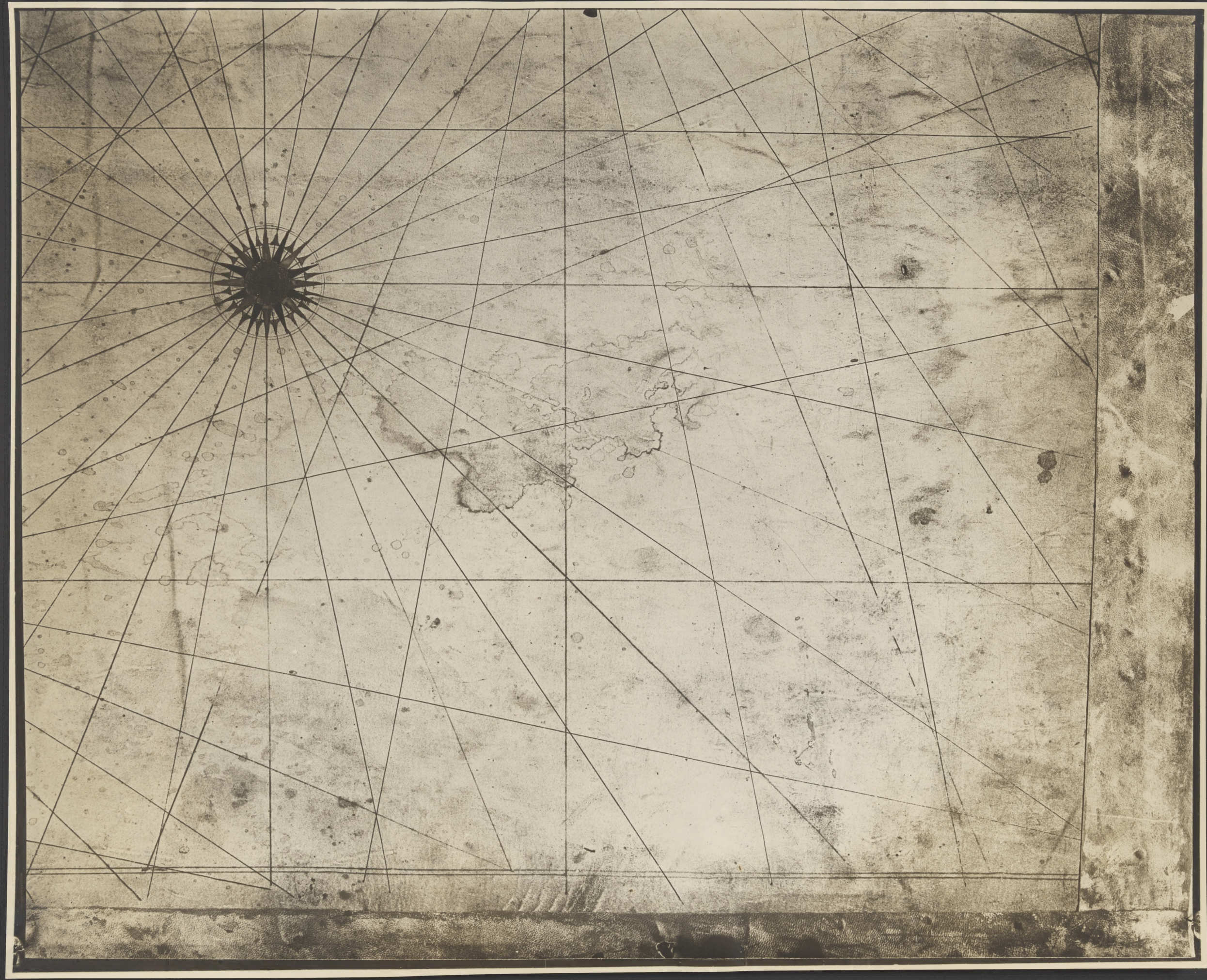



INSULA SANCTI



M001519